CAMBRIA FREEMAN
is published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON.

Estimated Circulation, - - 1,188

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—$2a
1 year, cash in advance $1.50
do if not paid within 3 months.. 1.75
do if not paid within 6 months.. 2.00
do if not paid within the year.. 2.25
Persons residing outside of the county, additional per year will be charged to
No paper will the above terms be discontinued, and those who don't consult their interest by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. This fact be distinctly understood from the start.
Send for your paper before you stop it. If stop it. None but scalawags do otherwise.—We are a scalawag—life is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

JAS. G. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1885. NUMBER 14.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers. Favors will be inserted at the following rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$1.00
1 " 3 months	2.50
1 " 6 months	3.00
1 " 1 year	5.00
2 " 6 months	6.00
2 " 1 year	10.00
3 " 6 months	8.00
3 " 1 year	12.00
4 col'n 3 months	10.00
4 " 6 months	20.00
4 " 1 year	35.00
" 6 months	45.00
" 1 year	75.00

Business items, first insertion 10c, per line; each subsequent insertion 5c, per line.
Administrator's and Executor's Notices..... 2.50
Auditor's Notices..... 2.50
Stray and similar Notices..... 1.50

☞ *Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisements.*

JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

THE CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior. It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST MATERIAL, COMBINED, MAKE THIS

THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists on application, FREE.

The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed confession of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY

—FOR—

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CRAMPS, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and *Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

It is a *safe, sure, and effectual* Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on

HORSES.

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases

INSTANTANEOUS.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions for the treatment of horses. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Sold by V. S. Barker & Bro., Ebensburg, Pa.

RE-RU-NA

When every other remedy has failed this has proved its power. Thousands are now in the enjoyment of perfect health from its use who had been given up hopelessly to die by physicians and friends. In debilitated women it is a perfect substitution to the support of weakened organs it is the only med cine needed in all the common ills of life.

-PERUNA-

Invariably Cures Chronic Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Vertigo, Sickness of the Stomach and Biliousness. For Diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases caused by them, take

-PERUNA-

Peruna is producing a revolution in the treatment of those which will only end when Peruna is known and universally used. For pamphlet, free, address S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Price $1. 6 bottles $5. Directions in both English and German. No. 8.

KELLER'S CATARRH-REMEDY

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE WORLD.

Catarrh, "the national disease," is that that scarcely a family is exempt, and it is truly the bane of the American race. No other remedy has ever been offered to the afflicted sufferers that's Catarrh Cure, and

NEVER-FAILING CURE

will be welcomed by all. KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY, Pure Blood Purifier has NEVER failed in a single case when directions are followed. It thoroughly purifies the blood, and eliminates the poison from the blood, which causes the loathsome and offensive discharges. All that is asked for it is a trial. The most obstinate and long-standing cases of Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema and Rheumatism yield to its wonderful and speedy and genuine cures. It is also the Best Blood Purifier in the market. For sale by Druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle. KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; also by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., and SMITH, KLINE & Co., Philad'a, Pa.

D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy.

Having struggled 30 years between life and death with ASTHMA and PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled, feeling that last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. I despair I experienced in my search after compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered the WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA and CATARRH, guaranteed to relieve the worst case in FIVE MINUTES, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box, can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Rev. M. WALKER, Monroe, Texas, writes: I suffered with Asthma 7 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I was all afflicted with Asthma and Catarrh. Please send for it. Publish this for the benefit of the afflicted." Should your druggist not keep the remedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of price $1.00. For sale by all Druggists. Address

D. LANGELL, Applecreek, Ohio.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

Three Doors West of Postoffice,
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in new Armory Hall, opposite Court House.

KEYSTONE BLOCK,
EBENSBURG, PA.

CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

Has always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, which he offers for sale at lower prices than any dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $160,000

Only 7 Assessments in 28 Years.

Good FARM PROPERTIES ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.

GEO. M. READE, President.
W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 970 good newspapers sent free. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St. N. Y.

THE BAGGAGEMASTER'S STORY.

We never knew the Marshal's name;
He won his title from my mate—
Field Marshal Fritz! From whence he came
We did not care—until too late.

'Tis strange how well I now recall
The wealth of color in his face,
His white moustache, his figure tall—
A type familiar to his race.

We grew to know him very well.
For every day he came to say,
With smiling voice, "Please, can you tell
Is my small Lena come to-day?"

Each day for years, through rain and shine,
He used the self-same words and tone,
And scanned the rooms along the line—
And sadly turned away alone.

Sometimes he sought the emigrants,
And piled his cart—questions there,
But all they gave was pity's balance;
Perhaps it kept him from despair.

We often asked him Lena's age,
"Sixteen," he still with thoughtful mien;
Old Time had balanced Lena's page—
To Fritz she never passed sixteen.

I heard the story one, at last—
How Lena's ship, long years agone,
One stormy night, drove on a reef
And sank—with all—before the dawn.

We knew, of course, that Fritz was daft,
That he was Lena's very life;
At his quiet ways none dared to chaff,
And always listened to his grief.

Yet we could see, despite his smile,
That disappointment's constant wear
Was telling on the old man's face,
Into his old-time hopeful air.

I think he felt the truth at last,
I'm sure I guessed it by the way
He muttered, as he sighed and passed,
"No little Lena comes to-day!"

Yet come she did; one sunny noon
The shipping-list was swiftly brought
That Fritz, while on his search forlorn,
Beneath an engine's wheels was caught.

His feet was mangled, yet he smiled
From where his mangled form was propp'd,
And he—kissed to me—"a mein child—
Is little Lena!"—there he dropped.

A look of rapture filled his face,
He stretched his arms and softly cried:
"Ach! Lena, here—here is the place!"
Then—as they met—he sobbed and died.

—W. R. Rose, in Courier-Journal.

THE FENDRICKS MYSTERY.

"How these Fendricks do hold their heads up, I'm sure! Really their pride and arrogance gets more and more insufferable every day, that it does!"

The speaker was a Mrs. Buller, widow of a retired grocer, and the present owner of a stucco villa near Englewood.

The day was Sunday, and Mrs. Buller, with her particular friend, Miss Smee, formed part of the stream of people leaving the Rev. Mr. Scattergood's church.

"You are certainly right, dear," giggled Miss Smee, "such pretensions are simply disgusting, and pretensions, pray, upon what?"

"An uncle, an iron box and a mystery," retorted Mrs. Buller, bowing for head till the hothouse of flowers on her bonnet quivered to every petal. This action brought her eyes on a level with a gentleman just then approaching.

"Why, Mr. Clombrook, how do you do? Are you well to-day?"

"Perfectly; but would you kindly tell me the name of that family just going up the road there? I mean the lady in the turquoise silk."

"Them—them's the Fendricks. How strange, we were just speaking of them. Everybody notices the Fendricks."

"I should think so. Such airs," giggled Miss Smee, wriggling herself into the conversation.

The gentleman, Harry Clonbrook, looked a little surprised and annoyed. "If you were speaking of them, then I may infer the words I caught—'an uncle, a strong box and a mystery'—had something to do with them?"

"Yes. You see they're' always boastin' of this uncle, who was the making of their fortune, who mixed with all the swells on Murray Hill, who found out they were connected with the Knickerbockers and who left the proofs of this respectable connection in an iron chest, which he made a covenant shouldn't be opened until a certain day. And a lot the Fendricks has made out o' that, I'll warrant you."

And who is the gentleman walking with the younger lady?"

"That is the nephew. The lady is a daughter—a proud thing who turns up her nose at trade. His name is Paul Avenal."

Until this moment the Buller family have been following the Fendricks, but now reaching the cross-roads the two diverged.

We will follow the Fendricks.

The father was as pompous a piece of humanity as could be. If anything, he was more inflated in expression than his face it was his white waistcoat.

Mrs. Fendricks was a mild-natured woman—the daughter resembled the father—while Paul was a bright, honest-looking young man with no pomposity about him.

"Now here, Paul," said the father, continuing the conversation, "I want have it and that sail about it. I've brought you up to be a gentleman and you shan't disgrace my family. You disgrace, I say, the noble founder of my family, I refer to your great uncle."

"Confound my uncle!" it was on Paul's lips to say, for he was nearly sick of the name, but he said: "I have no wish to disgrace the family, uncle, I'm sure, and I can't see what my marrying Hettie Travers has to do with it."—

"Why, Paul, I'm surprised," said Fannie Fendricks, in horror. "Isn't she the daughter of a man who keeps a bookshop?"

"And who was a gentleman and a scholar!" exclaimed Paul, hotly. "He had more brains than half the aristocratic"—

"Brains, sir—brains!" burst forth Fendricks the elder; "what is brains to blood? Think of your uncle, the associate of the aristocracy, of the Van Slopenbergs and the Roosevelt-Magillicuddys, who could talk and talk of 'em as we do of the Joneses and the Smiths."

"Until Uncle Will went to seek his fortune I believe our family were poor enough."

"Poor but proud; but remember, Paul, he was always a worthy fellow."

"But with a liking for low company. It was ridiculing his stepmother's grand airs that got him kicked out by his father."

"Ah, but he was young and eccentric even to the end. Are you aware that the mystery of my Uncle William will be cleared up on the 23d of next month? So I don't want you to rush into any beggarly marriage and so hinder the excellent match I expect for your cousin Fanny."

Paul bit his lip and was about to reply when a hand touched him on the shoulder. Turning round he beheld Harry Clonbrook and extended his hand.

"Why, old fellow, who should have thought of meeting you here?" he exclaimed, recognizing his old college chum. Introductions followed and then the two turned back for a walk and talk.

"What are you doing now?" asked Harry.

"Oh, reading law, and consequently dependent on my uncle. I wish he had made me a carpenter or an upholsterer; then by this time I might have been making my fortune," cried Paul.

"Which means you want the fortune for somebody else. There is a lady in the case."

"Exactly. Did you see in the gallery to the left of the organ a young lady in a blue bonnet?"

"Well, my uncle threatens to turn me out if I marry her, because her father was a tradesman, and you know," said Paul, with a scornful laugh, "owing to our uncle, that's bespatta."

"I know, my dear fellow? I know nothing about it or of the strong box and the mystery."

"Well, to explain matters I must go back some years. My grandfather, who was a simple farmer, married the daughter of a poor, but aristocratic family. From that day life was a burden. By her pride and arrogance she made his days miserable and finally succeeded in driving his only son by a first wife from the house. This was my great-uncle, Will Fendrick. She said his habits were low. He protested that there was no disgrace in honest labor and that she with her wretched pride, had made them beggars.

"Well, for many years Will Fendrick was not heard of until rumor reached his stepmother that he was cutting a great dash in New York and was looked upon as one of the most elegant men in society. When he died he left $10,000 and an iron box, which was not to be opened until June 23, 1884. The money was the foundation of my uncle's wealth; the box the foundation of his pride."

"And if this pride is not overcome how about Miss Travers?"

"I marry her, Ha!—only this is a secret—fling over the law and take a place with her uncle, a bookseller in the city."

"Bravo! That's just what I would do myself; but what more about the box, it amuses me."

"More than it does me, who am ashamed of it. Well, the 23d will soon be here—the day for which we have waited so many years—and my uncle has invited a large number of people to witness the opening of the chest."

"And you?"

"Shall be out of the way when the ceremony comes off—but here we are at your door. No, thanks, can't come in. Good-by—may see you to-night."

So they parted, Paul to be further harassed about his great uncle and his marriage with Hetty, and Harry Clonbrook to relate the story of the Fendrick mystery to his father over the dinner-table.

* * * * * * *

Great was the excitement when the 23d arrived. Those who were invited were in a flutter of expectation. On this momentous evening Mrs. Fendrick was timid and frightened, Mr. Fendrick more pompous than ever, and Miss Fanny more patronizing.

As to Paul, he paired off with Harry Clonbrook and showed himself as little as possible.

The important ceremony of opening the box was to come after supper. Owing to this even the dancing flagged in spirit, and when supper was announced the guests soon deserted it in their eagerness to return to the drawing-room.

On entering, there, under the centre of the chandelier stood the Fendrick mystery. An iron box, clamped with brass. Breathing was the excitement when a smith in leather apron and grimed face, doffing his hat to the assembly, approached the box with his tools.

Bang, hammer! hammer, bang!

The clamps were worn with years, so they yielded readily.

The smith inserted his chisel in the lid and pried it up.

Every neck was craned forward. Too flattered to be pompous, Mr. Fendrick stepped forward to the box.

On the top lay a brown paper parcel on which was written:

"My passport to mingle among the best society. To be opened first."

W. FENDRICK

Tremblingly, Mr. Frendrick removed the paper, aided by the agitated Fanny.

"It feels like—like—" the latter began dubiously. Then turning pale she staggered back with a piercing scream of horror.

The brown covering had fallen away suddenly, leaving in Mr. Fendrick's hands *a bright plum-colored footman's coat and canary-colored stockings!*

A paper fluttered to the floor unseen by the aghast father and daughter. Mrs. Buller maliciously darted forward and seized it.

"What is it, dear?" asked Miss Smee.

"Such fun! Well, it serves 'em right; that it does."

"Read it aloud, dear; do."

And Mrs. Buller did.

"The gentleman who helped me when I was starving was John Fendrick, butler to a millionaire. He procured me a lucrative position as a footman, and I leave my dignity and my living to my stepmother's discretion. It is the revenge I take upon that pride which turned me out of my father's door.

WILLIAM FENDRICK."

The painful, humiliating scene that followed need not be described.

It will suffice to say that Mr. Fendrick and his family left the vicinity of Englewood for another suburb, where they contrived to avoid boasting of their birth and ancestors.

Paul married Hettie Travers and did not give up the law.

On the contrary he now deals out justice from the police bench, and is a terror to malefactors. It was while dining together with him and his charming wife the other night that I heard this story of the "Fendrick Mystery."—*Mrs. Weston J. Welford in N. Y. Journal.*

Tennyson.

It is now fifty-five years since the young Alfred Tennyson made what was practically his first appearance before the public in that now rare and costly volume, "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical." At the moment of its issue Keats had been dead nine years, Byron six, Shelley eight, Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge remained behind, four venerable chiefs of English letters, while Rogers, Campbell, Moore, Lawlor, Mrs. Hemans, Leigh Hunt were among the lesser lights of the time. The advent of the young poet of "Isabel" and "Mariana" could have seemed to many contemporary observers like the return of a saner, happier Keats, gifted with a large share at once of Keats's inborn melody and of that capacity for majestic movement which showed itself in "Hyperion," but undeterred by Keats's temperament which promised what none of those who surrounded Keats could ever have foreseen with confidence for the poet of "Endymion"—an even and unhindered poetical development. All the conditions under which the young author first showed himself were infinitely more favorable than those under which the dead poet had lived and died. Keats's culture had been a matter of slow and struggling growth; circumstances were against it from the first; whereas the cultivation of the young Tennyson was evidently, to a large extent, a result of inheritance and environment. In the one case the poetic gift had to struggle through ignorance and unlearned poverty into the splendor it was just displaying when death overtook it. Tennyson's gift, on the other hand, had been born into a kinder world, and its accent betrayed its happier origins.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Waterways of Holland.

The waterways of Holland are being utilized for the defence of the country, after a fashion peculiarly characteristic of Dutch ingenuity. In time of danger, by opening certain dams and barriers, and flooding various lands, Holland can surround herself by a water-line of sixty miles in length, and from five to ten miles wide, effectually blockading all advance from Germany on the east. A few narrow roads, guarded by fortifications, will intersect the inundations, which, being kept shallow to avoid hostile vessels approaching, will conceal numerous deep trenches to prevent the enemy from wading through the stream. In winter, when the waters freeze, the depth of the inundations will be increased, and, after the surface has frozen, the waters below will be drained off leaving a thin ice crust ready to give way under the weight of troops, and plunge them into the trenches below.

Every facility which is afforded to aid in the acquirement of a knowledge of nature, of the laws of the universe, is a benefit to the world and a great promoter of human good. Science is the handmaid to knowledge; science has done more to impart true knowledge to mankind than all other agencies combined. Demonstrated science may be regarded as the only source of knowledge—it is knowledge.—*D. M. Bennett.*

Mother Apple in England.

This excellent New-England dessert apple is mentioned by a writer in the London Garden as "remarkably handsome," and as possessing "a peculiarly distinct and pleasing flavor"—one of the best and handsomest apples in October and November, and as having figured conspicuously in several prize-winning collections.

GENERAL GRANT'S DOCTORS.

DR. J. R. DOUGLAS.

DR. J. F. SHRADY.

STORIES ABOUT GRANT.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL ANECDOTES

Major James E. McFarlan relates the following incident that but verifies the many statements that have already been published in verification of the famous man's simple habits: "He was a man who probably took less pains to make an exhibition of his stripes or insignia of office while he was at the head of the armies of the Union than any officer in it. It often happened to my certain knowledge that minor officers failed to recognize him as the great General when passing close by his side, on account of his simple dress, and had it not been for my previous meetings with him, when I knew him to be Gen. Grant, I believe I would have been guilty of doing a thing that I would long have regretted, so far as my comfort and good name were concerned. It happened on the 7th day of October, 1864, when we were encamped on the James River near Jones's Landing. We were lying on the south side of the river and had a pontoon bridge across it. Early in the morning a part of our forces who were on the north side of the river got into an engagement with the rebels, in which they had taken from them—that is, our fellows had taken from them—a cannon, and orders were sent to me to take my battalion of four companies across the bridge and recapture, if possible, the gun. Well, we started, and when I reached the opposite side of the river with a portion of my command I noticed that my column had been cut by a number of officers whom I saw just above me upon the bridge. As our time was limited, and we were under special orders, I put spurs to my horse, rode back over the bridge as fast as I could go, and not a little out of sorts, thinking that the men I saw who had cut my column were a lot of staff officers, who usually had the impudence to do just such a thing when there was no cause whatever for it. Well, I rode right up to those officers and was prepared to let out on them the worst kind, even if it amounted to running them off the bridge into the river, when who should I recognize at the head of them, but General Grant, who called out to me, 'Major, I am sorry to have been obliged to cut your column, but I am very anxious to get across the river and won't delay you but a few minutes.' Well, if I have to tell it myself, I will say that I never got over a 'mad' so quickly in my life. I don't believe that anything ever made me wilt so soon. The General and his staff were off and over the bridge almost before I could get my breath back again, and then the rest of my column followed and we got to the scene of action in time to recapture the gun we were sent after."

Capt. D. W. C. Lewis, of West Chester, tells the following little anecdote of Gen. Grant as showing his capability for organization and accomplishing things. In 1868 the graves of the soldiers at Arlington were to be decorated and Gen. Grant, then General of the Army, was present with his staff by invitation. It was the first time that the ceremony of decorating graves had been tried and there was no plan as to how it should be done. All sorts of plans were suggested, but none seemed to strike the party, until Gen. Grant, who had been sitting silently listening, remarked, "I think each man take two baskets of flowers, and, accompanied by two ladies, the work will soon be done." The General picked up his basket and started with two ladies, the crowd accepting the idea and following him. In a short time the graves were all decorated. Capt. Lewis started with his two baskets, the ladies with him being Miss Chandler, daughter of Senator Chandler, and Miss Matthews, half sister of Schuyler Colfax, and he remarked, referring to Gen. Grant, "There goes the next President." "Well," said Miss Matthews, "if that is so, I hope my brother will be the Vice-President." The Republican Convention of that year nominated Grant and Colfax.

In the early days of the Paris Exposition Grant was at the French capital. A bright thought struck some genius: Grant should be brought forward to give eclat to the American exhibit on opening day. Courtesy led the soldier President to accede to the importunities of his country men, and he faced a crowd of thousands to carry out the arranged program of turning on steam to start American machinery, and then he followed uncomplainingly the committee hither and thither, for their own parade and glorification above all other thing apparently. He did not say he was bored, but he was, and he heard with astonishment, not to say distress, a suggestion from one of his officious pilots that it would be an engaging happy thing to entertain the big audience with a bit of oratory. Could fate be more horrible? Speech making in English to a crowd of Parisians! The humor of the thing was rasping, but the self-conscious gentlemen did not hesitate, and on hurried their scheme to hoist the General into the unenviable prominence prompted by their egotism. But when the distinguished gentlemen suddenly looked about them there was not a sign of Gen. Grant in view. He had declined to do the circus act for their aggrandizement and, following the lead of his modesty, he had quitted the building.

On one of Gen. Grant's visits to the Catskills it is related that he wandered away from companions one day and stretched himself besides a trout stream in one of the shady nooks somewhere in Shandaken. He was half napping when a stalwart native broke in upon him with a stern address. It was the owner of the trout brook, confident that he had caught a trespasser upon his lawful rights. "Git out!" cried the surly mountaineer; "git out o' here darnation quick or I'll give you such a duckin' as you won't get over."

"But my dear fellow, I—" The General did not finish.

"Git, I say," quoth the Ulster husbandman. "Git and don't let me ketch ye stompin' round here again or I'll thrash ye—thrash ye Sir. I'd thrash ye even if ye was General Grant himself."

The twinkle that crept into the trespasser's eye did not tend to mollify the furious brook owner. "By thunder," he ejaculated—and "by thunder" is the orthodox Catskillian oath—"I'll find out yer name and prosecute ye; ye needn't be a smilin'; I kin find it out easy enough; you'll see."

"Oh don't go to much trouble, my friend," was the distressing reply. "I'll tell you my name myself; it is Grant—General Grant—and if I've intruded I really beg your par"—

The old soldier was talking to air: that countryman had vanished. But nevertheless he eventually recovered in time to hold out as an inducement to Summer boarders from New York the manifold attractions of Grant Kill, now one of the most popular trout streams in that mountain district.

By the by, a tale hangs on the going of Gen. Grant to the Cat-Kill region. For years and years the Republicans of Kingston and Rondout, now combined in the city of Kingston, were in bitter rivalry over the control of influence in county politics. Thomas Cornell, who, from the lowest path rose to his present place of millionaire, was the recognized head and front of Rondout Republicanism; George H. Sharpe, ex-President Arthur's bosom friend, was the king-bee in Kingston. One day there was a tremendous whistling among the tug-boats in Rondout creek. One of Mr. Cornell's steamboats had brought a distinguished visitor up the Hudson. It was Schuyler Colfax. The Cornell star was in the ascendant; a live Vice-President gave immeasurable glory to the heroes of Rondout. The Sharpe contingent was unhappy. The brave Hank Baldwin and other lieutenants of General George made bold predictions of triumphs to come. And come they did, along with Gen. Grant, who, remembering good stories told between battles when Sharpe was on his staff, accepted Kingston's invitation to do the Catskills. Rondout did not recover in many a day from this coup d'etat.

Grant had a habit of riding out beyond the picket line. At Chattanooga, while on one of these little rides, he came upon a party of soldiers driving mules. They were blue coats, and Grant, thinking they were Unionists asked them to whose command they belonged. They answered: "Longstreet's Corps." Grant had forgotten the fact that Longstreet's men were blue, but the rebels had given away unconscious of the fact that fifty had had the Federal General in their power.

Men who grew up with General Grant tell marvelous stories of his love of horses and daring horsemanship when a boy. At the age of twelve they say he hitched a colt never broken to harness to a sled and drove it a mile all day. At nine he would often ride standing on one foot and balancing with the reins while his horse went at full speed. He broke his own horses and had a knack of teaching almost any horse to pace. During these years he was a regular teamster.

One of Lincoln's stories to illustrate Grant's persistency was this: When he was a boy he went to the circus. The trick mule was there in all his glory, and boy after boy went over his head. "Lys" Grant tried him, and he went over, too. But he persevered, and finally, finding that he couldn't ride "front," turned around, took a "tail-hold" and rode the mule around the ring in triumph. Grant was a greater horseman, even when a boy, and this statement may have foundation in fact, as ever since. In 1862 Mr. Lincoln removed John Spofford, the Congressional librarian, after thirty-one years' service, and appointed Dr. Stevenson of Terre Haute, in his place. The new appointee discharged every employe except the younger Meehan. Wilkinson was told that it had been decided to employ no colored help. But he was restored in a few months, and the Supreme Court and Beverly Johnson, then on the Library Committee, requested that he be never removed.

While the army lay around Vicksburg a gentleman from Chicago, calling one day, said to General Grant: "I have some very fine brandy on the boat, and if you will send a wagon for it, I will give it to the river. I will send you a case or two." "I am greatly obliged," answered the General, "but I do not use the article. I have a big job on hand, and, though I know I shall win, I know I must do it with a clear head. Keep your liquor; you intend for me to my hospital in the rear; I don't think it will hurt the poor fellows down there."

The first money Grant ever earned was a five-penny bit, or six and a quarter cents, which he got for carrying a trunk from a hotel to a boat landing. His cousin James helped him carry the trunk, which was very heavy, and the money was divided between the two. Afterward it was said that his father set him to driving the horse which ground the tan-bark. This work was very tiresome and young Ulysses would hire some other boy to do it for a few cents and go off and make a dollar or more with his father's horse and wagon.

An old and well-known incident is the following, but everybody will take pleasure in reading it again: During the war some one said to Grant that he would be President yet. The General laughingly replied that if ever he run for an office he hoped it would be for Mayor of Galena, so that he might have a walk built from his house to the railroad station. When he returned to Galena at the close of the war one of the arches of welcome over the street bore this inscription: "General, the sidewalk is built."

While on his trip around the world General Grant wrote to a friend concerning some charges that he had grown rich in office: "Had I gone out of office at the end of four years, on my salary was $25,000 a year, I would have been compelled to sell something—quite a amount—to have carried me out of Washington. But with my private income and increased salary I came out at the end of eight years free from debt and without having incurred any loss anywhere in speculation."

While besieging Vicksburg Grant intercepted a letter which contained these words: "We have put our trust in the Lord. We expect Joe Johnston to come to our relief." On reading this Grant ordered a portion of his army to make a certain movement, saying to the General in command: They seem to put a good deal of trust in the Lord and Joe Johnston, but you must whip Johnston fifteen miles from here."

Grant's dispatch to the government announcing the fall of Vicksburg was characteristic of the modesty and simplicity. He wrote: "The enemy surrendered this morning. The only terms allowed is their parole as prisoners of war. This I regard as a great advantage to us at this moment. It saves probably several days in the capture and less troops and transports ready for immediate service."

In his speech in reply to the address of the Mayor of Liverpool General Grant uttered these significant words: "I am a soldier, and, as you know, a soldier must die. I have been President, but we know that the term of the Presidency expires; and when it has expired he is no more than a dead soldier."

Shortly after the battles of Chattanooga General Grant said to General Meigs: "I don't believe in strategy in the popular understanding of the term. I use it to get up just as close to the enemy as practicable with as little loss of life as possible. Then, up guards, and at 'em!"

Just before Grant made his second assault upon the rebel works at Vicksburg he called all his corps commanders together and had them set their watches by his own timepiece, so that the onset might be like the breaking of one mighty wave.

During the siege at Vicksburg Grant said: "If we can get plenty of onions and potatoes we'll take the town." He made this remark upon ordering a supply of vegetables from the North, incipient scurvy having appeared among the soldiers.

"I never had time," replied Grant to an officer who asked him if he never felt fear on the battle-field.

CARRYING A LIBRARY IN HIS HEAD.

A Colored Man in Washington whom Lawyers All Over the Country Know.

Opposite the winding staircase which ascends to the rotunda, and directly beneath the Supreme Court room, is the finest law library in this country. It contains 63,000 volumes, and the annual editions amount to about 2,000 volumes. Though nominally a part of the miscellaneous library, and under the jurisdiction of Mr. Spofford, it has had for years its librarian and separate accommodations. Within the portals of this vast collection the profoundest lawyers of the United States have laboriously traced legal principles and marshalled arrays of authorities. The rule of silence is without breach. In this legal reservoir there is that quiet which rests upon the waters in whose depths genuine pearls alone are found.

The legal explorer meets with but one annoyance. There is not a gas jet or lamp within the room. No employe dare even carry a match. After the fire in 1851, which proved so disastrous, a statute was enacted prohibiting the use of combustibles of any kind within the libraries. And thus, when dusk prevents the eye from longer following the studied text, the doors are closed, and, perhaps in the middle of a sustained argument which the reader would fain pursue to conclusion, the volume must be resigned.

The assistant law librarian, John Francis Nicholas Wilkinson, is a colored gentleman. He is the oldest attache in either library. For twenty-eight years he has been familiar purveyor of the law books, and in every legislative office of the larger cities he could find a lawyer whom he knows. No abbreviations of the law reporter stagger him. He refers to no dictionary to discover the meaning of initials or condensed phrases used, but promptly goes to the proper alcove, and unerringly brings forth the desired report, whether it be one of a musty British series or some earlier State collection of opinions whose editor sought to emblazon his own name upon it rather than employ modern convenience of consecutive numbers. It is this perfect familiarity with the library which impresses Mr. Wilkinson upon the visitor. The pages of the Supreme Court Justices are momentarily coming down with requisitions for authorities that may range from the ancient Brehon laws, French *causes celebres*, or reports of the Court de Cassation to the whole domain of American decisions. With the precision of a Swiss bell-ringer Mr. Wilkinson draws out the required work from the shelves. But what is more remarkable as a feat of memorizing is the accuracy of his recollection of cases. He has no need of recourse to digests to locate the leading cases in our jurisprudence. The library has grown during Mr. Wilkinson's incumbency from 15,000 to 65,000 volumes, but he has kept pace with it.

Forsix generations back Mr. Wilkinson's ancestors have been free. He has African, Indian, and white blood in his veins. In 1831, when Nat Turner's slave insurrection terrorized the South, and the free negroes were driven from Virginia, Wilkinson's father became a resident of Washington, where he was caterer to the leading statesmen who messed together there. The son was early placed in a law-yard, and followed brickmaking until he was 25 years old, filling the winter intervals with catering and playing in a band. In 1857 he was employed as a laborer to assist in cleaning the general library. Congress made an appropriation for an additional laborer, and Wilkinson got the permanent job. Wilkinson was soon detailed to the law library, and there, through the grades of laborer, messenger, and assistant librarian, he has been ever since. In 1866 Mr. Lincoln removed John Meehan, the then law librarian, after thirty-one years' service, and appointed Dr. Stevenson of Terre Haute, in his place. The new appointee discharged every employee except the younger Meehan. Wilkinson was told that it had been decided to employ no colored help. But he was restored in a few months, and the Supreme Court and Beverly Johnson, then on the Library Committee, requested that he be never removed.

An Appeal From the South.

Let no one imagine, from what is here said, that the South is careless of the opinion or regardless of the counsel of the outside world. On the contrary, while maintaining firmly a position she believes to be essential, she appreciates heartily the value of general sympathy and confidence. With an earnestness that is little less than pathetic she bespeaks the patience and the impartial judgment of all concerned. Surely her situation should command this, rather than indifference or antagonism. In poverty and defeat she has been overstrowed, her fields desolated, her labor disorganized, her homes in ruins, her families scattered, and the ranks of her sons decimated—in the face of universal prejudice, fanned by the storm of war into hostility and hatred—under the shadow of this sorrow and this advantage, she turned bravely to confront a problem that would have taxed to the utmost every resource of a rich and powerful and victorious people. Every inch of her progress has been beset with sore difficulties, and if the way is now clearing it only reveals more clearly the tremendous impact of the task to which her hands are given. It must be understood that she desires to silence no criticism, evade no issue, and lessen no responsibility. She recognizes that the negro is here to stay. She knows that her honor, her good name, and her fame, no less than her prosperity, will be measured by the fullness of the justice she gives and guarantees to this kindly and dependent race. She knows that every mistake made and every error fallen into, no matter how innocently, endanger her peace and her reputation. In this full knowledge she accepts the issue without fear or evasion. She says, not boldly, but conscious of the honesty and the wisdom of her convictions: "Leave this problem to my working out. I will solve it in calmness and deliberation, without passion or prejudice, and with full regard for the unspeakable equities it holds. Judge me rigidly, but judge me by my works." And with the South the matter may be left—must be left. There it can be left with the fullest confidence that the honor of the republic will be maintained, the rights of humanity guarded, and the problem worked out in such a way that the entire world can measure or finite agencies administer.—*H. W. Grady in the Century.*

The Eye of the Potato.

During recent years much has been written about the culture of the potato. All the various phases of the subject have been treated, from the breaking of the ground to the disposal of the crop in market.

We have learned much as to the m

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - MAY 1, 1885.

THE favorable condition of General Grant a week ago has undergone no material change since. His worst symptom is his belief that he never can recover.

AFTER a speech in the House at Harrisburg on last Monday night in favor of the anti-treating bill by Mr. Stevenson, of Lawrence county, its author, the bill was defeated by a vote of yeas 55, nays, 66.

COL. VILAS, the Postmaster General who controls the appointment of all Postmasters whose yearly pay is under one thousand dollars, has put the machine in motion and is grinding out new appointments as rapidly as he can consider the cases. He made seventy-two appointments on Saturday last and sixty on Monday. "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

WAR has not yet been declared between England and Russia, and whether that last resort of nations as a method of settling their disputes will be appealed to, remains yet to be seen. Russia seems to be spoiling for a fight, while England, though apparently not afraid and full of bluster, will hesitate as long as she can before she lets slip the dogs of war.

DURING the late extra session of the Senate the President nominated a man named Magraw as Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia. He was recommended for the position by the entire Democratic delegation of the State, but the Senate did not act on the nomination. The present incumbent is one McCormick, who, like most Republican office holders, thinks that the possession of an office gives him a right to a fee simple in it, and is said to be getting up charges to show that Magraw is not a fit person to be appointed. He even denies the right, it is said, of the President to remove him. All this is refreshingly cool on the part of McCormick, but as the tenure of office act don't apply to Internal Revenue officers, McCormick will be wakened up some day soon by a knowledge of the fact that he has been struck by a very large slice of the day of judgment, and he will then learn that the political world moves.

PRESENT indications give assurance of a goodly fight at the Republican State Convention between those two well known bosses, Matthew S. Quay, of Beaver county, and Chris Magee, of Pittsburg. Quay arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday last and forthwith announced himself a candidate for State Treasurer. Magee has been shaping matters for some time so as to bring about the nomination of James A. McDevitt, of Lancaster, for the same office. Quay and Magee who at one time were as thick as two thieves, to use a homely expression, do not now pull together, and as Quay says he has entered the fight to win, and Magee has staked his political reputation upon his ability to nominate McDevitt, the contest promises to be exceedingly interesting. We know a great deal about Quay and something about Magee, and if the latter can put the former's scalp in his belt, his right to the title of "Big Injin" of the Republican party in this State will not be questioned. We don't believe he can do it.

THIS is the first day of May, and we think it is the first time within the memory of the oldest man in the county that up to this date no Democrat has publicly announced himself as a candidate for the Sheriff's office. Long before this time in former years when that office was to be filled, and sometimes even when the pleasant jingle of the sleigh bells was heard, the voters knew the names of all the candidates and were engaged in discussing their respective merits and claims to party support. But how different now with not a single candidate yet in the field, so far at least as the public has been given to understand. There is still, however, abundance of time, and if this standing aloof means that the primary election ought not to be held until a much later day than heretofore, then so much the better. Nominations made some time in August afford candidates ample time to do full justice to their canvass. Taking time by the forelock in making nominations has nothing whatever to recommend it, but on the contrary every consideration of sound party policy ought to discourage it.

Two years ago the Legislature failed to pass a bill then before it fixing the salaries of county officers in seventeen counties Cambria being among them, containing a population of over *forty* and less than *sixty* thousand. A similar bill dividing the various counties of the State into classes, fixing the salaries of county officers and requiring the payment of the fees of such officers into the county treasuries, is pending in the Senate and has been discussed on two or three occasions. The last time the bill was before the Senate, which was on the 8th of April, it was so loaded down with amendments that its author didn't recognize his own child, and in sheer desperation moved a postponement of its further consideration. We learn from Harrisburg that there is not much chance of the bill passing the present Legislature, and for that reason it would be a mere waste of time to state in detail the salaries which the bill proposes to fix for county officers under the classification embracing Cambria. That the pay of county officers should be by salary and not by fees seems to be generally conceded, and why there should be any serious difficulty with the Legislature in fixing their salaries in the different classes of counties is hard to understand. In this county the pay of the county officers under the present fee system is not more than it ought to be, with the exception of the County Treasurer whose percentage for several years under the act of Assembly regulating it, has amounted to nearly *four* thousand dollars annually, which is out of all proportion to the work he is required to perform.

AT no time during the present session of the Legislature has the lower branch of that body shown such an utter and criminal indifference to the performance of the duties its members were sent to Harrisburg to discharge, as it did on Friday last. That is the day, as our readers are aware, on which, under a custom of many years standing and as unalterable, as it would seem, as the laws of the Medes and Persians, the Legislature adjourns from noon until the following Monday evening, thus practically reducing the sessions of each week to three days and a half, and always rendering the Friday morning session an absolute farce. On the morning referred to the bill appropriating one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars to the State Lunatic Hospital at Norristown was before the House on second reading, and on an amendment being offered to one of the sections and the yeas and nays having been called, it appeared that only *ninety-three* of the two hundred and one members responded to their names, which was *eight* less than 101 the necessary number to transact business. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed by the Speaker to go out into the world and secure the attendance of a sufficient number of members to make up a quorum, which is 101. That officer understood perfectly what always takes place on Friday morning before the Philadelphia train leaves the depot, and he made a bee line for that point. He was too late, however, for when he arrived there the train was under full headway two hundred yards down the track, and in it were comfortably seated nearly all the Philadelphia members as well as from fifty to seventy members from the rural districts. The Sergeant-at-Arms returned to the House and having informed it that he was unable to find any of the absent members, it was compelled to adjourn until Monday evening. One would suppose that the importance of the bill then before the House would have deterred members from such such a reckless desertion of their posts and making hot haste to the depot, impatient to see Philadelphia and all its gilded attractions, but it had no such restraining effect. What did they care about the unfortunate inmates of the Norristown Asylum, when weighed in the balance with the anticipated pleasures of a trip to Philadelphia? We have thus called attention to last Friday's proceedings because absenteeism was manifested on a much larger scale on that occasion than on any previous Friday, and to show what little regard some of the members have for the oath they took at the beginning of the session. The custom of adjourning from noon on Friday until the next Monday evening, prolongs the session at least a month and costs the taxpayers of the State at every session not less than a hundred thousand dollars.

THE distribution at the expense of the State Treasury of Smull's Legislative Hand Book by members of the Legislature, received a sudden and no doubt an unexpected check on last Monday night, by the Governor sending to the House his veto of the bill authorizing the printing of 15,000 additional copies of that work for the use of the members of the two houses. The bill had passed the House first and then the Senate by large majorities, for where the State becomes the paymaster there is usually great unanimity in favor of any project whose purpose is to promote a grab. The Governor in his veto states that existing laws provide for printing ten thousand copies of the Hand Book which have already been published and delivered to the members for distribution, and he thinks that the State in the interest of economy ought not to be called on to pay for any additional number. He is also of the opinion that the utility of Smull's Hand Book, or the need of a general dissemination of the information it contains, as a government measure, is more fanciful than real, and that the present law makes ample provision for its distribution. He also reminds the Legislature that the free distribution of Purdon's Digest is equally as meritorious a measure, if not more so, and that the excuse of furnishing the people with useful information was invoked in former years for great extravagance in the issue of that work for the use of the members. Who don't remember with what regularity when he was a member of the House for ten or twelve consecutive years, Sam Josephs at the beginning of every session offered a resolution directing the Chief Clerk to purchase, of course at the expense of the State, a copy of Purdon for each member. Sam always took his copy home with him at the end of the session, and when he retired from legislative life and honors he had enough copies of the Digest to supply at a reduced price the one-half of all the Aldermen in Philadelphia. In view f this timely veto we trust that the last effort has been made to swindle the State by procuring the publication of any *extra* copies of Smull's Hand Book. It has had a most extraordinary run of luck.

THE five months' strike of the Kensington carpet weavers of Philadelphia which came to an end last week under a compromise arrangement, was a very losing business to both sides. The seven thousand men and women whom the strike threw idle, lost in wages no less than a million and a half of dollars in twenty one weeks, and the value of the product which the mills would have turned out if in full operation would have reached six millions of dollars, the loss of which is shared by the owners of the mills, the workmen and all whose market for their work was cut off through the operation of the strike.

THE Prince of Wales and party finished their tour of Ireland on Monday afternoon and embarked on the royal yacht at Lorne for the Scotch port of Stranyar. Besides the riotous proceedings at Mallow and Cork the Princes' journey was not marked by any thing particularly worthy of mention, and public opinion in Ireland about England, her Queen and her Parliament remains unchanged. The feeling inspired by centuries of oppression will rankle in the Irish breast as long as England denies to Irishmen the God given right of men to govern themselves.

THE SILVER COINAGE.

There is a wide difference of view between the advocates of the silver dollar in this country and the bimetallists of Europe. The friends of the Bland dollar cannot be regarded as bimetallists as they ara practically and theoretically in favor of making this light-weight coin the only basis of currency and standard of value. While the bimetallists of Europe regard the repeal of the Bland-dollar law as essential to the establishment of a double standard, the advocates of this coinage pay small heed to such a consideration. Under the influence of the bonanza miners of the Pacific coast and the inflationists who demand abundance of "cheap money," they pursue a policy which must put the double standard out of the question in making more unstable the relation of value between the two metals.

As the bimetallists of France and other nations of Europe argue that the arbitrary coinage of masses of cheap silver dollars in this country is the chief if not the only obstacle to a double standard, and as the advocates of this dollar insist that its coinage shall go on without interruption, there is no probability that these two schools will ever reach a common ground of agreement. They are getting wider apart every day. Hence the holding of international conferences to fix some standard under which gold and silver can circulate together is a mere waste of time until the coinage of Bland dollars is arrested. While this coinage continues the Governments of Europe will make no modification of their currency systems. The leading commercial countries of Europe will adhere to the gold standard the more tenaciously, and this country must in the end be reduced to the silver dollar as the only basis of currency, if its coinage is arbitrarily maintained.

But the administration of Cleveland has thrown down the guantlet to the silver dollar advocates in the outstart. The Cabinet is a unit in regard to the necessity of arresting this coinage. It is not probable that the Treasury department will take any steps to check the coinage of silver dollars in accordance with the suggestion that there soon will be no money in the Treasury "not otherwise appropriated" that can be used for the purchase of silver bullion. But when Congress meets, such influence as the administration can legitimately exercise will be exerted against any further coinage of the silver dollars. By that time public sentiment in favor of repealing the Bland law will be much strengthened. The silver kings of the Pacific, supported by the fiat-money inflationists, will make a desperate effort to prevent a repeal of the law that seeks to give a false value to silver by an arbitrary coinage at the rate of twenty-five million dollars a year. But there is reason to assert that the silver miners and the inflationists will exercise upon the next Congress and the administration little of the power which they have exerted in the past. Repeal of the Bland-dollar act and a substantial revision of the tariff will be leading features of legislation in the next Congress. These two measures are essential parts of the same policy of currency and revenue reform to which the Democratic party was pledged by the election of Cleveland. The struggle will be a severe one for such monstrous abuses abuses as are sheltered under the tariff and the silver dollar act die hard; but there is a cheering prospect that the repeal of the silver-dollar coinage and the revision of the tariff will be accomplished before the close of next Congress.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A STRONG MAN.—Louisville comes to the front again with the strongest man in the country. His name is John Bernhardt, but he resembles the divine Sara in name only, though he is a native of Alsace, in the south of France.—Bernhardt is a new-comer to Louisville, and is employed in the foundry department of a down town factory, where his feats of strength are daily exhibited to the astonishment of his fellow laborers. He is 27 years old, 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs 256 pounds, and with no surplus flesh. He is not fat, but is the finest specimen of muscular manhood seen here for a long time. A *Post* reporter called in to see him, and had a short interview with the brawny Frenchman. He is of magnificent build, straight as an Indian. His chest is broad and deep, and his chin and cheek bones show great strength; but his arms are wonderful, and around the biceps measure seventeen inches. His hands look like bacon hams. His skin is smooth and red though he never takes a drop of intoxicating liquor and was never drunk in his life.

He gave the reporter a few exhibitions of his strength. Taking a piece of iron which was afterward found to weigh forty-three pounds, Bernhardt held it horizontally at arms length for several minutes. He then raised a huge piece of block iron from the ground and placed it on the scales. It pulled 864 pounds. Taking a piece of bar iron two inches wide and one inch thick, and placing it across his knees, he bent it easily. He took hold of a 42-gallon barrel of water, and, balancing himself against a post, he went through the motion of drinking out of the bung-hole. He took a piece of seasoned oak about the size of a wagon spoke and broke it with his hands. He did various other wonderful things which demonstrated the possession of most extraordinary strength.

Bernhardt says that he was never in the prize ring, but that he is not afraid to meet John L. Sullivan or any other man. He professes to fell an ox with his bare fist, and often killed hogs in that manner while employed in a Chicago pork-packing establishment. His hands are as hard as wood, and a stroke from one of them would not differ much from a stroke of a mallet.—*Louisville Post.*

THE Philadelphia *Record* says: While Catholic Ireland is sullen and resentful over the reception of the Prince of Wales, Londonderry manifests toward him all its ancient loyalty to the Protestant Succession and the House of Hanover. But all the enthusiasm of Derry will not hide from an Englishman the bitter truth that Ireland is a host with whom England must reckon, not merely in all issues of domestic politics, but in all important questions.—In this threatened war with Russia England must maintain a force of 25,000 men in Ireland out of a regular army not exceeding 100,000. Even should the regulars be withdrawn from Ireland in case of war their places must be supplied with an equal or greater number of reserves and militia to keep the island in subjection. The oppressions of centuries cannot be atoned for by a few late concessions, much less by a royal progress, even though an English prince or princeling should visit Ireland every season, and in the hour of her calamity England will remember her Irish as Russia calls to mind her Poles. This consideration of an enemy in the rear is calculated to inspire thoughts of peace in London as well as in St. Petersburg.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all who suffer from any affections of the throat and lungs, can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free trial bottles at E. James' drug store. Large size, $1.

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.

Let no one imagine, from what is here said, that the south is careless of the opinion or regardless of the counsel of the outside world. On the contrary, while maintaining firmly a position she believes to be essential, she appreciates heartily the value of general sympathy and confidence. With an earnestness that is little less than pathetic she bespeaks the patience and the impartial judgment of all concerned. Surely her situation should command this, rather than indifference or antagonism. In poverty and defeat—with her cities destroyed, her fields desolated, her labor disorganized, her homes in ruins, her families scattered, and the ranks of her sons decimated—in the face of universal prejudice, fanned by the storm of war into hostility and hatred—under the shadow of this sorrow and this disadvantage, she turned bravely to confront a problem that would have taxed to the utmost every resource of a rich and powerful and victorious people. Every inch of her progress has been beset with sore difficulties, and if the way is now clearing it only reveals mors clearly the tremendous import of the work to which her hands are given. It must be understood that she desires to silence no criticism, evade no issue, and lessen no responsibility. She recognizes that the negro is here to stay. She knows that her honor, her dear name and her fame' no less than her prosperity, will be measured by the fullness of the justice she gives and guarantees to this kindly and dependent race. She knows that every mistake made and every error fallen into no matter how innocently, endangers her peace and her reputation. In this full knowledge she accepts the issue without fear or evasion. She says, not boldly, but conscious of the honesty and the wisdom of her convictions: "Leave this problem to my working out. I will solve it in calmness and deliberation, without passion or prejudice, and with full regards for the unspeakable equties it holds. Judge me rigidly, but judge me by my works." And with the South the matter may be left—must be left. There it can be left with the fullest confidence that the honor of the republic will be maintained, the right of humanity guarded, and the problem worked out with such exact justice as the finite mind can measure or finite agencies administer.

NO BULLDOZING IN NAVY YARDS.—WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Whitney has written the following letter to Commodore John H. Russell, Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, relative to the coercion of the vote of that yard by the foremen:

"Since assuming the duties of this office my attention has been called to the conduct of the foremen of the Mare Island Navy Yard in elections in past years, particularly in 1882. After reading the testimony in the contested election cases of Buck agt. Dudley, taken in the fall of 1883, there is no doubt in my mind that the vote of the yard was practically coerced and controlled by the foremen, either with or without orders. The men were obliged to take their ballots in a folded form from a table presided over by one or more of the foremen; to hold the ballot in sight while walking to the polls 100 feet distant, between men stationed for the purpose of preventing any change of ballots on their part, and to deposit the ballot without having had the opportunity to see ar know its contents, or to exercise any choice for whom they should vote.

"I find that the same foremen who conducted this proceeding are still at the yard in the various departments.—Great complaint is made to me of similar proceedings in other years; but I have already read sufficient of this sworn testimony to satisfy me that the men who were engaged in that proceeding as foremen, directing and controlling it, should be cleared out of the yard in the interest of decent government, and if any similar proceeding or anything like it, or any attempt to coerce the vote of the employees of the yard by foremen or superior officers should take place hereafter, whether in the interest of the dominant party or otherwise, I will apply a similar remedy. Appointments in place of the persons discharged will be made temporarily, and upon trial, until efficient men shall have been obtained.

"In this connection I desire to say that the bureau officers here complain greatly of the delays and the extraordinary expense required to do work at the Mare Island yard. I ask your special attention to these matters, in the hope that you will cooperate with me in an effort to bring the yard to greater efficiency, and to eliminate these objectionable features from it."

THE relations between England and Ireland, in case of a war with Russia taxing the energies of the United Kingdom, is a matter of much speculation. England's trouble is generally Ireland's opportunity. The Boston *Traveller*, a journal not specially favorable to Ireland, thinks the outcome of such a war would of necessity be vastly beneficial to the Irish people. This is its reasoning:

Among other questions that war between England and Russia would settle is the Irish question. Hungary achieved legislative independence as a result of Austria's grapple with Prussia nineteen years ago. Engaged in a fight for her Indian Empire with Russia, we should be surprised if one of the first strokes of British statecraft was not an attempt to purchase Ireland's good will by granting her the parliamentary separation—Home Rule, which the Nationalists have so long and gallantly struggled for. This being conceded to her, it is probable that Ireland would become as strong and loyal a member of the joint imperial concern as Hungary now is of the Austro-Hungarian combination. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are as well aware as anybody that, if she had her local autonomy, Ireland has a great deal to gain from a partnership for external purposes with Great Britain. The splendid Indian dependencies are full of places for the profitable employment of administrative ability, in which Irishmen are already numerously engaged, and they would no doubt claim and secure a larger share of these positions if they were heartily reconciled to the imperial connection. But for Mr. Gladstone's exasperatingly stupid policy toward Ireland for the past ten years this reconciliation would have been long ago effected.

Merited Success.

DR. HARTMAN & CO.—Gents: *Peruna* sells very well here. I have ordered several dozen bottles since your agent was here.
W. W. STEELE & CO.,
Chillicothe, Ohio.

Am selling your Peruna. It gives universal satisfaction. G. W. BARRERE,
Hillsboro, Ohio.

Trade splendid on Peruna. We never sold a medicine that gave better satisfaction. D. REED & SON, Pomeroy, Ohio.

The ease of medicine you sent me came all right, and is doing me good. Others think so too, who have tried it. Please send me a dozen bottles of Peruna.
ROBERT LOGAN, Topeka, Kan.

Your Peruna sells fast and gives good satisfaction. J. C. SANDERS,
Martinsburg, Pa.

This great medicine can be found at all drug stores. Ask for it. Also on the book on the "Ills of Life."

—Miss Constance Edgar, stepdaughter of Jerome N. Bonaparte, and great granddaughter of Daniel Webster, has been invested with the habit and veil of the Order of the Visitation at Baltimore. She assumed the religious name of Sister Mary De Sales. Archbishop Gibbons officiated.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., must have confidence in the Pastille treatment for weakness, nervous exhaustion, etc. in men. They offer free trials and trust results for orders.

—A recent breach of promise trial in the New York Supreme Court developed the fact that a young girl was to be sold by her father for $700, and the man who got her a husband was to receive a bonus of $40.

—Quinsy troubled me for twenty years.—Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich., Oct. 24, '83.

—Last Friday a Trenton firm shipped to St. Louis the longest and heaviest wire cable ever made. It was 34,500 feet long, weighed 84,510 pounds and was 1¼ inches in diameter. A 16-wheel car, bought especially for the purpose, had to be used to ship it over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—A 3-year-old child of Andrew Bachver, of South Twenty-seventh street, Pittsburg, was seriously injured on Thursday of last week by a heavy piece of timber falling on it. Both its legs were crushed so badly that amputation was necessary. The child was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

—The community at Eldorado, Kan., is excited over the case of Harry Liebfried, who is said to have become deaf, dumb and blind in consequance of a stroke of paralysis, but is able to read large print and recognize people, apparently by a keen sense of touch. His physician, family and other friends say there is no deception.

—A farmer's wife, in Indiana, who cultivates a vegetable garden of half an acre, not only kept a large table bountifully supplied, but sold last year more than $100 dollars worth of vegetables to the town-folks a few miles away. This half acre was of more profit than any four acres which the husband cultivated.

Postmaster Bailey, of Camden, N J., was suspended on Friday last because he had admitted that he had purchased two pianos and about $1,000 worth of merchandise and paid for them in postage stamps. The effect was to increase his apparent sales of stamps and consequently his salary, a practice which the President did not regard as good policy.

—At Mt. Vernon, Lawrence county, Mo., John A. Tennis and George H. Moore, old and well-known citizens, between whom a bitter feud of several years standing has existed, met on the street on Saturday evening, and immediately drew revolvers and commenced firing. Tennis was shot through the head and Moore through the heart, and both died in five minutes.

—Isaac W. England, publisher of the New York *Sun*, died at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, of dropsy of the heart. He was born in England and came to this country when a lad. He was city editor of the *Tribune* during the war, and was for a time with Chas. A. Dana on the Chicago *Republican*. He became publisher of the *Sun* in 1868. He was 53 years of age.

—President Costello, of the Coal Miners' Association, has issued a circular to the striking railroad miners declaring the strike at an end, and advising the men to return to work at the price offered by the operators. A number of meetings were held in the district on Saturday to consider the situation, and, as the reports were very discouaging, it was deemed useless to longer continue the struggle.

—Near Columbia, S. C., one recent Sunday, a colored preacher notified his congregation that he would not preach until he was paid $5. The hat was passed round, and when returns were made $3.50 was in the pot, whereupon the preacher said he must have $1.50 more before he would preach. The hat was passed round the second time, and the $5 made up, when the congregation was treated to one of the pastor's happiest efforts.

—A probably fatal duel was fought at Louisville, Ky., by two young farmers, on Wednesday morning of last week. John Augusta and Abe Taylor were rivals for the hand of Miss June Greathouse. They quarreled, and friends arranged a meeting, which took place at daybreak. They fought with pistols at fifteen paces, and both men fired at once. Augusta, it is thought, will die from a wound in the groin, and Taylor received a wound in the thigh. Taylor was arrested and held for trial.

—The dominion of the Czar of All the Russias comprises one seventh part of the land surface of the earth, or one-twenty-eighth part of its whole area. More than one hundred million people call the Czar father, and are under his absolute government. A child is born in Russia on an average every eight seconds throughout the year, and a death occurs every 11 seconds.—The population will double in about sixty years at the present rate of increase.

—There must be an open road between the food we eat and the substance of which our bodies are composed. If the road is clogged or closed we sicken, faint and die.—This road is made up of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Of these the stomach and liver are chief. Most people have bad more or less experience of the horrors of constipation. Prevent it and all its fearful sequences by using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It is the first step that costs.

—Martin Perkins, aged 53 years, was killed on Friday last by falling from the roof of his house, on South Mount street, Baltimore. He was recovering from a protracted spell of typhoid fever, but had latterly exhibited symptoms of mental aberration. While his wife slept he went out upon the roof of his house and was not noticed by any one until a policeman saw him hanging from the cornice by his hands. Almost instantly Perkins relaxed his hold and fell to the pavement. He died an hour later.

—In the heart of Wyoming Territory is a mountain of solid hematite iron, with six hundred feet of it above ground, more than a mile wide and over two miles in length; a bed of lignite coal big enough to warm the world for centuries; eight lakes of solid soda, one of them over six hundred acres in extent and not less than thirty feet in depth, and a petroleum basin which contains more oil than Pennsylvania and West Virginia combined, from which in places the oil is oozing in natural wells at the rate of two barrels a day.

—Milton J. Wagonhurst, aged 42 years, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Alburtis, Pa., who is an appicant for the postmastership at that place, has become violently insane. He has been working hard for the position, and it is thought the strain on his mental system and the delay in receiving the appointment by President Cleveland are the causes of his mind being unseated. He has become so violent that it requires the strength of six men to hold and bind him. Medical aid was summoned, but the physicians state that they can do nothing for him. Arrangements are being made to take Wagonhurst to the Norristown Insane Asylum. He has a wife and several grown up children.

—Frank Parker, a saloon keeper at Great Bend, 300 miles west of Kansas City, was murdered at that place at five o'clock on Sunday morning by George Mack, his colored porter. The latter was arrested on the arrival of the Santa Fe train there on Sunday evening. Mack tells a curious story in his defense, to the effect that Parker was in debt but had a heavy life insurance, and that he prearranged that Mack should kill him. The latter, according to agreement, went to Parker's bedside that morning and brained him with a hatchet. The murderer appears altogether indifferent, and says he will be Marquess of Ripon, if a letter Parker wrote yesterday to his wife at Alma, Kansas, detailing the proposed plan.

—At a great meeting of rich and influential land owners held in London, on Friday last, and attended by such persons as the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Carnavan and the Marquess of Ripon, it was resolved to take steps for the immediate formation of a large corporation to be called the "National Land Company," for the purpose of securing a gradual breaking up of the "large parcel" system of landownership now injuriously prevalent in Great Britain. The present plan of the new organization is to buy up land at wholesale and sell it out in lots not to exceed forty acres, under conditions likely to cause further sub-division and prevent aggregation of title. The company will in all likelihood buy for cash and will sell on deferred payments covering at least ten years.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Words of Warning and Comfort.

If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness take cheer If you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any discretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating without intoxicating, if you are old,

blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from some other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries —Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

'Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours,' said a lady to her friend. 'You can easily make it so,' answered the friend.—'How?' inquired the first lady.

'By using Hop Bitters that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did for me as you observe.'

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

'Rough on Rats' clears out Rats, Mice, 15c. 'Rough on Corns,' for Corns Bunions. 15c. Thin people. 'Wells' Health Renewer, restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.

'Rough on Toothache,' instant relief. 15c. Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try 'Wells Health Renewer.'

'Buchu-paiba,' great kidney and urinary cure.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by 'Rough on Rats.' 15.

'Rough on Coughs,' troches, 15c.—liquid, 25c.

For Children slow in development, puny and delicate, use 'Wells' Health Renewer.'

'Rough on Dentist' Tooth Powder. Try it 15c.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.' $1.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms constipation, tasteless. 25c.

Stinging irritation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints cured by 'Buchu-paiba.' $1.

Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.'

My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using 'Wells' Health Renewer.'

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use 'Wells' Health Renewer.' $1.

Prevalence of Kidney complaint in America; 'Buchu-paiba' is a quick, complete cure. $1.

L. J. DRIGGS

Having purchased the Scebler Mills (in the future to be known as the

EBENSBURG STEAM FLOURING MILLS,

And put it in good repair, is now prepared to grind all custom work

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Flour and Feed

Kept constantly on hand at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE.

☞ It will be a pleasure for us to wait on all who may favor us with their patronage.
Ebensburg, April 24, 1885.-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, his farm in Cambria township, one and one-half miles from Ebensburg, containing **240 Acres,** in a good state of cultivation, with good frame house and frame barn, an excellent orchard, plenty of water and about one million feet of lumber on the premises. To parties wishing to purchase a smaller piece of land, he will divide it to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Call on the subscriber residing on the premises. MARTIN SANDERS.
Cambria twp., Jan. 9, 1885.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN A. SCHENK, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Schenk, deceased, late of Allegheny township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ELLEN E. SCHENK, Administratrix.
Allegheny township, March 18, 1885.-6t.

E. H. FLICK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Office in Room No. 7, Shenk Block, Eleventh avenue. All kind of legal business promptly and satisfactorily attended to in both English and German. Collections a specialty. (4-18,'84.)

To You. From Oak Hall.

The Samson of the Period.

Copyright, 1885, Wanamaker & Brown.

Imperial power rests with the Farmer. The great freight corporations seek him that they may take toll upon his ample stores. We traders seek him to take *our* stuff. *His* staples are down, *his* face long—but why? No reason, while his dollar will buy so much. The Oak Hall stock proves this. Our story for this spring is a tale of cheapness. Note these examples in Men's Suits:

Blue Flannel Suits, $6.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. They are all, except the lowest, all-wool and all full indigo color. All-wool Black Cheviot Suits, $8.50 and $10.00. Black Corkscrew and Diagonal Worsted Suits, $13.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00. Brown, Wine, Blue and Dahlia Worsted Suits, $15.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00. Just so through all the stock, the three great E E E's, Elegance, Excellence, Economy, prevail.

Pleasures of the Imagination,

Copyright, 1885, Wanamaker & Brown.

Happy youngster. A chair, a box, half a dozen big books, bits of cord and cork. Papa's cane, Mamma's aquarium, and a vivid imagination, supply all his needs. Neither Rangeley trout nor Saguenay salmon can so delight the expert angler. Imagination has joys and limits. It will not make a dear thing cheap nor an old thing new. Real wants demand real supplies, and this fact underlies the great Oak Hall Million Dollar investment in Clothing and Cloths for Men and Boys. Real Bargains must be facts—hence the Oak Hall system offers only Bargains. For Boys the stock is big. Large Boys' Suits, $5.00 to $18.00. Small Boys' Blouse Suits, $3.50 to $12.00. Sailor Suits, $2.50 to $6.00.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall,
S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

Still Reducing Stock.

I again call the attention of the public to the fact that I am still selling goods at a great reduction in order to reduce my stock. As you all know my stock consists of everything in the

Hardware, House-Furnishing, and Agricultural

line. It is not necessary to enumerate it here, but come and satisfy yourselves that I am offering bargains in everything. As this is the time of the year for Shovel Plows and Cultivators, call and see my stock, which I am selling right down to first cost. I am also offering great bargains in

Wall Paper, Trunks, Silver Plated Ware,

Well and Cistern Pumps, Double Bitt Axes, &c. Remember my terms are cash, I cannot make these big reductions and charge goods on the books.

G. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, May 16, 1884.-tf.

P. J. MANSON,

Ebensburg, Pa.

AGENT FOR THE

AURORA WATCHES,

the best in the market. Will sell you

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, ☜
☞ AND JEWELRY, ☜

At as low prices as at Johnstown or Altoona. All kinds of repair work promptly done.
Ebensburg, April 17, 1885.-tf.

LORETTO HOUSE,

(Formerly known as the Myers House)

LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

JOSEPH F. DURBIN, Proprietor.

☞ Sample Room for Salesmen and good stabling for horses. ☜ TERMS MODERATE.
Feb. 20.-3m.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SOLICIT orders for Nursery Stock—Fruit and Ornamental. A splendid line of new and choice kinds. Good pay and steady employment given to reliable, energetic men. ☞ Write for terms, etc., to *THOMAS W. BOWMAN, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.*

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Lilly borough.

SIMON RYAN, Collector.

	Dr.
To amount of duplicate	$ 271
To amount of orders on Treasurer	40
	$401

Cr.

By work on streets	$ 38
Amount paid to Treasurer	272
Tax not worked on streets	31
Taxes of C. Leahey and others assessed	31
Amount paid Brant and Conrad, sundries	10
Commission on $215.04@6 per cent	12
Exonerations by Council	7
	$401

SIMON CONRAD, Treasurer.

	Dr.
To amount received from Collector	$ 38
do do do Burgess	2
Am't rec'd from W. F. Moreland dog tax	200
	$240

Cr.

By orders paid and cancelled	$ 38
Amount paid on order 31	2

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 1, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—For canned goods go to the Sugar Bowl.

—For choice groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Snow has fallen every month for the last six months.

—The season of the year for snake stories is almost at hand.

—"Going to hell on wheels" is what an Illinois minister calls roller skating.

—The drum corps at St. Boniface are talking of organizing a brass band.

—It is about time for Decoration Day orators to be getting their speeches ready.

—The colored people of Huntingdon are trying to raise funds to build a church.

—To protect robes, furs, etc., you will find just what you want at James' drug store.

—Mrs. Matilda Johnston was brought to the almshouse from Gallitzin on Wednesday last.

—Ball throwing and catching on our streets is again becoming a nuisance that should be abated.

—The high wind on Tuesday last blew a portion of the smoke stack from the carriage works of D. M. Chute.

—Irvona, a new town on the Clearfield creek at the terminus of the Bell's Gap R. R. is to have a $250,000 tannery.

—Two prisoners confined in the Somerset county jail escaped one night last week through a hole made in the wall.

—Any person wishing to buy a good milk cow, will find just what they want by calling on Mr. Isaac Davis, of this place, who has one to sell.

—The Democrats of Lehigh county have abandoned the Crawford county system and gone back to the delegate system of making nominations.

—The war of extermination of bed-bugs, etc., is easily accomplished by those who buy the article at James' drug store. It is the best; take no other.

—In many parts of Westmoreland county the wheat crop is a total failure, the farmers in many instances are plowing up the land and sowing it in oats.

—About $25,000,000 worth of lumber is destroyed every year by forest fires throughout this country. Of this amount Pennsylvania is credited with $3,000,000.

—The British Lion and the Russian Bear cannot agree as to whether the fight is to be a four round fight, with soft gloves, or a fight to the finish, with bare knuckles.

—The banns for the marriage of Mr. Nicholas Freidhoff to Miss Alice Kaylor, both of Loretto, were published in St. Michael's Catholic church, in that place, on Sunday last.

—Never neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow, such as piles, impure blood and many chronic complaints. Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy.

—C. F. Hager, Surgeon Dentist, of Johnstown, will be at the Mountain House on the second Friday and Saturday of each month, where he will be prepared to do all work pertaining to his profession. 1a24-2m.

—Boratumine a superior wall finish. Better than all kalsomines or whitewash, is cheap and durable, will not crumble or peel off, and is good for inside or outside work. All shades at Dr. Zimmerman's drug store.

—Stephen Matthews, a prisoner in the Kittanning jail, shaved off his mustache, which so changed his appearance that the Sheriff failed to recognize him, when, in the evening, he walked past that official and escaped.

—John Gardner, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in Huntingdon county for the killing of his father-in-law, John Warfel, was on Wednesday of last week sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 12 years.

—Seventy-five students were enrolled at the opening of the Ebensburg Normal School on Monday, and on Wednesday the number had increased to eighty-four. It is expected that when the students are all in attendance, there will be over one hundred enrolled.

—On Wednesday of last week at the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, John Reilly, Superintendent of Transportation, sent in his resignation which was accepted, and S. M. Prevost, of Altoona, was appointed to succeed Mr. Reilly.

—Change Graffius Miller, a prominent citizen of Huntingdon, died at his home in that place on Monday last, aged about 68 years. He had served one term as Sheriff, and one term as Associate Judge of Huntingdon county. Cancer in the stomach was the cause of his death.

—It should be borne in mind just at this season of the year, when everybody is busy getting their ground ready for planting, that at John Owens' store on High street, dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries, and every other kind of goods can be bought at the very lowest prices.

—The water works have at last succumbed to the genial influences of the weather and thawed out. On Tuesday last the hydrants that had been frozen up since the middle of winter yielded water for the first time. And great is the joy of those who had to carry water from other places.

—In the Criminal Court at Pittsburgh on Saturday last, a new trial for Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire, who was convicted of complicity in the murder of Obadiah Haymaker, at the time of the Murraysville riot, was refused, and he was sentenced to a term of five years in the Western Penitentiary.

—The following recipe clipped from an exchange may be used to advantage by some of our young men: The way to raise a mustache is to rub salt on your upper lip before retiring at night, and place a tub of water at the side of the bed. If there is any mustache in embryo it will crawl out to get a drink.

—The beardless young man, or sixteen-year-old damsel, who contemplates matrimony should ponder the following brief statistical sermon: Seventy per cent. of divorces are where the contracting parties are under twenty-one, and 91 per cent. under twenty three. Only two per cent. are where they are over twenty-eight.

—It is now the time of year when the swindler takes a churn, washing-machine, lightning-rod, clothes-line, plow or something else that is suitable, and goes out to find men owning good farms, who will sign notes for five hundred or a thousand dollars without reading them, under the impression that they are getting a needed tool for a small price.

—A matter of interest was decided by the Supreme Court a few days ago in a case that went up from Lackawana county, involving the taxation of unmined coal, apart from the land under which it lies. The Court holds that the coal is part of the land, and if the ownership of the two is in different parties the separate interest of each owner may be taxed separately.

—Curious to think that desks and chairs kill people, but they do. Taken in large quantities office furniture is fatal as yellow fever. We sit and write ourselves away.—Sedentary habits produce constipation; that begets dyspepsia; rheumatism and kidney trouble follow in their train, and death ends the chapter. You whose lives are passed over desks and in the confined air of offices ought to keep Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" always at hand for the stomach and brain.

—A dry summer is the prediction of the weather prophets in a great many of our neighboring exchanges. No wonder! So few licenses having been granted in our neighboring counties, it does not require much of a prophet to predict a dry time. People in those counties who are well enough off to keep kegs of their own should not allow their neighbors to suffer.

—The Carrolltown *News* has changed hands and in the future will be published by Dr. J. O. Creery and Mr. H. O. Stolz. We are informed that the retiring editor, Mr. James P. Baker, will remove to Cookport, Indiana county, where he will connect himself with the *Monitor* at the latter place, but in what capacity we have not learned. We wish them all success in their new venture.

—Philip E. Toland, formerly a citizen of Altoona, but for the past year residing in Philadelphia, and who was assistant road foreman of engines on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed in a railroad collision on the Iron Mountain road, Seventeen miles from St. Louis, on Monday last. Louis Crist, the fireman, was also killed and several others badly injured.

—The *Centre Democrat*, of Bellefonte, of last week, says: "Mr. Philip Collins will be in town this week and work will soon begin on the Buffalo Run, Bellefonte and Bald Eagle Railroad. We hope this is not a mere rumor, as much of the future success of our town depends on the completion this road. Mr. Collins has said all along that the road would be built, and we have no reason to doubt his word."

—The town of Plymouth, in Luzerne county, is suffering from a terrible epidemic of a typhoid nature, said to have been brought on by the accumulation of filth in the town. The town contains a population of between seven and eight thousand inhabitants and it is estimated that there are at present from one thousand to twelve hundred cases of sickness in the town, and already some fifty deaths have occurred from it.

—Only nine liquor licenses were granted by the Court at Huntingdon on Friday last. Of those granted six are in Huntingdon, one each in Warriorsmark, Mill Creek and Orbisonia. The landlords were called before the Court and required to give their personal pledges that they will not sell to persons of intemperate habits nor to others to whom the sale of liquor is prohibited by law, and that they will close their bars at 10 o'clock at night.

—Among the deeds left for record at the Recorder's office during the past week was one that was torn all in pieces and then patched together. The explanation of its condition was that the husband and wife had a family racket over the property, when the wife seized the deed and tore it into ribbons, but the husband succeeded in gathering up the pieces and patching them together so that it can be recorded. It looks about as neat as a crazy quilt.

—Some person either maliciously or thoughtlessly started a fire on Thursday of last week, on the road leading from Carrolltown to Hopper Valley on a farm belonging to Mr. Edward Farabaugh, about a mile and a half from Carrolltown, and before it was discovered and got under control destroyed a lot of fencing for Mr. Farabaugh and one of his neighbors, Mr. Peter Elig. The fire ran in the high grass and was only headed off by plowing furrows through the fields.

—A young man in a neighboring town was recently enjoying a moonlight walk in company with several of his lady friends, when he was treated to a liberal dose of buckwheat flour by some of his supposed jealous rivals. As a consequence, there is "blood on the moon," and he and his friends threaten vengeance dire on the perpetrators of the unmanly joke. He should have done as did a pair of Ebensburg swains who had a like experience in the same town, not long since—simply kept it quiet.

—Clearfield *Citizen:* Last week one day a young man dropped dead of heart disease at Parker's log camp, in Elk county. His friends got the corpse ready and sent one of their number with it to the logman's home. When the coffin was placed on the railroad car, it was placed beside the coffin of the dead man's father, who had died in the same week. The wife and mother was on the same train with her husband's corpse, and never dreamed that her son's corpse was on the same train, as she had not yet learned of his death. Such a picture is beyond description.

—On Monday of last week a fight occurred in the barroom of Hoffman Bros., in Johnstown, in which Frank Roberts, a colored man, was so badly beaten that he died on Friday last. He was about 26 years of age, and worked in the wire mill. Warrants were issued for Henry Turner and Charles Adams, who are believed to be responsible for the death of Roberts. Since writing the above a coroner's jury has investigated the cause of Roberts' death, and the physicians who made the autopsy found that death resulted from acute pneumonia, and not from violence.

Recent Deaths.

A child of Mr. Joseph Coons, residing in Allegheny township, near Loretto, died on Sunday last.

A little two-year-old son of Peter Hoffman, of Clearfield township, died on Thursday of last week.

Frederick Baker died at the almshouse on Tuesday last, aged about 59 years. He was admitted to the almshouse on the 15th inst., from Dean township. He was formerly a resident of Chest township, near Glenconnell.

John Thompson Moore died at Johnstown on Monday last, and his remains were brought to this place on Wednesday last and interred in Lloyd's cemetery. The deceased was a son of J. Alexander Moore, deceased, of this place, and he had up to within five or six years ago, resided here. He was a quiet, unassuming young man, with good business qualifications, and was respected by every one who knew him. His age was about twenty-three.

Fire at Carrolltown.

A dwelling house on the farm of Mr. Paul Kritzer, about two miles north of Carrolltown in Carroll township, caught fire about ten o'clock on Saturday night and burned to the ground. The family had been in bed for some time and were aroused by the smoke and had barely time to escape. Everything in the house was consumed with the exception of a few small articles hastily gathered up. The fire is thought to have originated from the fire in the kitchen. The building was a log house, and made a large fire, the blaze having been plainly seen by several persons in this place. The loss is estimated at about $700. No insurance.

Killed on the Railroad.

George G. Eichensehr, a young man aged nineteen, who resided with his widowed mother in Conemaugh borough, on Monday afternoon last, jumped on a freight train at East Conemaugh with the intention of going up to South Fork. He in some manner fell from the train after going about a mile, and his body was found cut in two and his left arm cut off. His remains were taken to his home, and on Tuesday were buried in the German Catholic cemetery at Sandyvale.

Saw Mill Burned.

On Friday last about noon, the steam shingle and saw mill belonging to Elliott Davis, of Chest Springs, but situated on the farm of Mr. Samuel Will, about two miles east of that place, in Allegheny township, was burned to the ground. The fireman had been burning sawdust, and while at his dinner fire was communicated to the mill. The loss is estimated at about $1,000, with no insurance.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

The Means Employed by a Postmistress to Increase Her Salary.

The postmistress at Maria, Bedford county, Mrs. Charlotte Brinkworth, was arrested on Friday last and brought before United States Commissioner Ambrose, of Altoona, on a charge of rifling registered letters. She was released on giving bail in the sum of $1,500 for her appearance at the June term of the United States Court. The following account from the Harrisburg *Telegram* shows her method of operation:

"For the past year registered packages coming through Bedford county have been tampered with, and for a long time no clue could be found. The odd thing about the tampering was the fact that while the money was abstracted from the envelope stamps had been put in its place. The denominations used were large and none of the stamps could be used for ordinary correspondence. The case was put in the hands of various postoffice detectives throughout Pennsylvania and Ohio, but they were unable to find the guilty party. Some weeks ago a registered letter addressed to Pittsburgh parties arrived at Bedford. Instead of $12 in currency it contained $12 worth of stamps, of various denominations. An examination showed that the letter had been opened and then resealed. The case was placed in the hands of Inspector Speese, with orders to solve the mystery at all hazards. The authorities at Washington stated that they were puzzled at the substitution of the stamps, but gave the Inspector to understand that was only the more reason why the mystery should be solved. Just as Inspector Speese took charge of the case further complaints reached Washington from Baltimore and Dayton. The postmasters there stated the same old stamps substituted for currency, but in these cases the stamps were for use on foreign letters and were worth less to the consignors. By following the route of these letters it was found that they had passed through Bedford county, from which the first complaints had come. After considerable trouble Inspector Speese found that these letters had remained over night in the village of Maria, in Bedford county, and while there, it is charged, had been opened, resealed and the date of the issuing first office scratched out and made one day later. The mode of operation was found to be the steaming and heating of the seals till the wax was soft enough to be cut through by a sharp knife without damaging the paper. This, after several registered letters had been traced to the Maria postoffice, was sufficient testimony and a warrant was sworn out for Mrs Brinkworth's arrest.—The salary of the postmistress at Maria depends on the number of stamps sold, and it is claimed that Mrs Brinkworth has largely increased her income by means of substitution. Mrs. Brinkworth has had charge of the postoffice at Maria for a number of years, and has always borne a most enviable reputation and enjoyed the respect of all."

Reduced Rates to the Army Reunion at Baltimore via the P. R. R.

The sixteenth annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac will be held in the city of Baltimore, May 6th and 7th. Present indications foreshadow one of the most brilliant and successful gatherings ever enjoyed by this association. Great interest is being manifested by the old soldiers all over the Union, and coming as it does, on the heels of the visitation to Gettysburg, there is no doubt of a large and enthusiastic attendance. The citizens of Baltimore, with their usual alacrity in such matters, are bestirring themselves to provide both entertainment and amusement for their guests, both of which they will accomplish in the most thorough manner.

The programme for the first day embraces a public meeting with a poem and oration; the second day will be devoted to a grand parade of civic and military bodies, with receptions, banquets, excursions, etc., to fill up the intervening time. The parade will be a fine spectacle, and a magnificent display of fire-works, in which many novel effects will be introduced, form an interesting feature for one night.

Besides the soldiery of the Union, many of whom will come fresh from the field of Gettysburg, a large number of distinguished persons in civil life are expected to be present. The President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and other men of high station, will participate in the ceremonies.

For the accommodation of the large number of visitors who will be attracted thither, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Baltimore on the following terms: From Washington to Baltimore and return on the 6th and 7th, good for the day only, at $1 50; and from all points on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad at two cents per mile; from all points on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore division of Northern Central railway, on the 6th and 7th, good to return until the 8th, at the rate of about two cents per mile; and from all other points on their system, excursion tickets will be sold to members of the Grand Army on the presentation of card orders, to be procured by application to J. Frank Supplee, chairman, &c., Baltimore, Md., from May 2d to 7th, inclusive, good to return until the 10th, at the rate of two cents per mile.

Carp Culture.

As we have been frequently urging our farmers to build carp ponds, we clip the following from the Westmoreland *Democrat* for the benefit of those who have taken our advice:

Martin Wertz, one of East Huntingdon township's thrifty farmers, and an extensive breeder of the prolific German carp, transferred the fish of last year's hatch from a pond in which older fish were also contained, to one specially provided for the "small fry," on Wednesday, in the presence of about 30 invited guests. The number of young fish transferred was 12,000, and of the number of larger ones allowed to remain in the pond was 8,000, making an aggregation of 20,000 fish. Mr. Wertz is one of the pioneer carp growers of this county and as will be observed, has been handsomely rewarded for his labors. He has large numbers of fish in his pond measuring two feet in length and weighing several pounds. This may sound somewhat like the traditional "fish story, but it is true nevertheless.

Another instance of the rapid manner in which these fish multiply was witnessed, last week, at the farm of Samuel Barnhart, northeast of this place, in Hempfield township. Two years ago Mr. Barnhart placed 16 carp in his pond, and on Friday the water was drawn off and the fish counted, when it was found that they had increased to 1,500 some of which measured almost two feet in length. Mr. Barnhart has also disposed of quite a number to other persons for stocking ponds. He is highly pleased with the result.

Death of Mr. Charles Ranstead.

Mr. Charles Ranstead died at his residence, 217 Hoffman street, Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, April 25, in the 70th year of his age. He was well-known in the northern portion of this county, where he has been largely engaged in lumbering since 1837, and during that time had spent a great deal of his time in White township, where he owned a large body of land. He was a brother of Mrs. A. H. Fiske, of White township, and was born at Westmoreland, N. H., of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and by his own industry, perseverance and application to business, amassed a considerable fortune. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter, to mourn his loss.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS,

Together With the Rank and Average Per Cent. of Pupils Promoted.

Rank of the members of A Class, Room No. 5: Robert Scanlan, 96 percent.; Lester Larimer, 94; Mollie Evans, 89; Herman Jones, 88; Maggie Myers, 87; George Kinkead, 86; Jesse Hill 85; Ira Davis, 78; Izora Davis, 70; Katy Evans, —; Howard Evans, —.

From B Class, Room No. 5, to A Class, Room No. 5: Irene Evans, 93 per cent.; Rose Luther, 86; Frank Kennedy, 84; Bert Davis, 82.6; Rosa Garman, 82.2; Milt Connell, 81; John Scanlan, 80; George Dice, 78; Ellsworth Evans, 77.8; Criss Shannon, 77; Thannie Davis, 76.6.

From A Class, Room No. 4, to B Class, Room No. 5: Myra Rutledge, 89 per cent.; Caddie Kerr, 87; Kate Kirschner, 85; Cora Davis, 84; Birdie Snoyer, 83; Jessie Morrow, 80; John Grant, 77; Minnie Stough, 76; Katy Humphreys, 76; Arthur Myslow, 74; Oscar Kinkead, 74; Ed. Linton, 71.

From B Class, Room No. 4, to A Class, Room No. 4: Herschel Davis, 85 per cent.; Willie Jones, 80; Sherman Moore, 74; Ollie Barker, 73; Nannie James, 70; Kitty Brown, 69; John Kirschner, 68; Hattie Dougherty, 67; George Myers, 63; John Thompson, 62; Mary Evans, 60.

From A Class, Room No. 3, to B Class, Room No. 4: Lennis Jones, 85 per cent.; Willie Jones, 80; Sherman Moore, 74; Ollie Luther, 78; Mettie Davis, 77; Ella Kirschner, 76.8; Della Fiscus, 76.6; Mary Gutwalt, 75.8; Lucy Gutwalt, 75.6; Reichert Garman, 75.3; Allie Davis, 74; Harry Hasson, 73; Norris Mason, 72; Katy McBreen, 70.5; Harry Owens, 70.3.

From B Class, Room No. 3 to A Class, Room No. 3: Jessie Dirk, 81 per cent.; Annie Maloney, 79; John James, 76.3; Emmett Davis, 78; Willie Luther, 77; Alice Maloney, 76.8 Frank James, 76.3; Violet Fuller, 72.7; Lizzie Mills, 72.3; Stanton Davis, 72.2; Morgie Hughes, 72; Harry McNamara, 70; John McIlreen, 69.5; May McBreen, 69; Maggie McCabe, 68.

From A Class, Room No. 2 to B Class, Room No. 3: Mabel Davis, 79.6 per cent.; Fred Barker, 77.4; Aggie Owens, 77.2; Lizzie Nipple, 76.6; Emma Morrow, 74.8, Nora Ludwig, 73.4; Charlie Weakland, 71; John Ludwig, 70; Willie McCabe, 69.6; Frank Evans, 68.2; Edith Myers, 67.8; Walter Shoemaker, 67.2; Nellie Luitfriger, 66.8; Gordie Snyder, 66.6; Bennie Oatman, 65.6.

From B Class, Room No. 2, to A Class, Room No. 2: Joseph Mack, 69.4 per cent.; Fred Jones, 68.4; Willie Kennedy, 65.6; Flora Mills, 66.4; George Thomas, 64.2; Edgar Evans, 65; John Strayer, 62.6; John Thomas, 62; Minnie Kirschner, 60; Annie Mills, 59.4; Matthew Hutchins, 59; Frank Schettig, 58.2; Cora Evans, 58; May Leighty, 57.8; Prescott Davis, 57.6.

From A Class, Room No. 1, to B Class, Room No. 2: Katy Dow, Maud Richardson, Myra Gillen, Agnes James, Grace Fenlon, Monica Murray, Morgan Evans, Maud Shoemaker, Charlie Hassell, Eddie Hellerick, Lewis Evans, Grace McCaslin.

From B Class, Room No. 1, to A Class, Room No. 1: Mary Corbin, Emily Davis, Ada Jones, Blanche Folsom, James Hoy, Albert Mack, May Davis, Allie Jones, Lena Kirk, Mary Nipple, Charlie Evans, Donald Shoemaker, Philip Shoemaker, Ollie Conrad.

From C Class, Room No. 1, to B Class, Room No. 1: Artie Davis, Emma Oatman, Clinton Ritter, Celestine Heitchue, Walter McCaslin, Della Chute, Myrtle Jones, Peter Ludwig, Henry Ludwig, Maud Stinefelt, Joe Burkey, Herschell Evans, Stella Cressry, Jennie Evans, Addie Kirkpatrick, Annie Hoy, Vincent Brown, Jr., Weakland, Edie Evans, Carl Dick, Ollie Davis, Harry Connell, Charlie Sechler, Willie Leighty.

Newspapers of To-Day.

People generally, and even those who may be termed steady readers and close observers, have but a faint conception of the magnitude and influence of the press of this country has attained. From a careful examination of the advance pages of the 1885 edition of the American Newspaper Directory, issued May 1st, by George P. Rowell & Co., of New York it appears that there are 14,147 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada; of these the United States has 12,973, an average of one paper for every 3,867 persons. In 1884 the total number of newspapers was less by 823 than at present, and while the gain in this year is not so marked as in some previous years, it is still considerable. Kansas shows the greatest increase, the number being 778, which dismiss former with a gain of 77. It is fortunate to notice that New York, the scene of so much political activity during the last campaign, should have only about one-third as many new papers as the State of Pennsylvania. As an index to the comparative growth and prosperity of different sections of the country, especially the Territories, the number of new papers forms an interesting study, and may well occupy the attention of the curious.

To Our Merchant Friends.

We call your particular attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. H. Borland, in this issue of our paper, who stands at the head and front of the wholesale shoe trade of Pennsylvania, and carries the largest stock of goods in his line in the State, and represents some of the largest factories in this country; a few of them being named below. His method of doing business is one that cannot but be advantageous to the retail dealer as it enables, him to put goods into your hands at exactly the same prices paid by you one and two cents per pair profit; and, in addition thereto, always giving you choice, new goods to select from. He handles more solid leather goods than any of his competitors, knowing that a good article will always bring a customer back.

He is sole agent for John Mundell & Co.'s celebrated Solar tip shoes. M. C. Dizer & Co.'s fine, hand made shoes for gentlemen, Murphy's brogans and plow shoes, Hollis' serge kid and goat shoes, Chase & Chamberlain's nobby slippers, Fitch's stoga boots, and a host of other well-known manufacturers.

He also has a large line of carpets and oil-cloths, and we would assure our friends that it will pay you handsomely to call upon him when in the city, as you will receive careful and gentlemanly attention, whether you purchase or not, as 'tis only by comparison that you can judge as to the proper place to buy.

Communicated.

QUIETVILLE, April 27, 1885.

EDITOR OF FREEMAN: Will you kindly suggest, through the columns of your popular paper, a means to teach some of our young men manliness and refinement, for they seem to be sadly lacking in both. Ladies and gentlemen can no longer walk the street six miles from your town, without danger of being insulted by these mean cowards; and they boast of their rowdyism and call themselves men; so they are; tho' a very poor specimen. The method they have adopted of advertising the new shoemaker's shop will not be a very profitable one.

The borough authorities, I am sorry to add, take no steps whatever, to dispel this state of affairs. BENEDICT.

"A Happy Man."

"Give a man this taste (or good books), and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity." So says Sir John Herschel, and being true, as it is, "happy men" ought to be on the increase. The advertisement of John B. Alden, Publisher, in this issue, is worth the attention of all lovers of good books.

A Handsome Card Free.

On Thursday, May 7th, 1885, Wm. F. Gable & Co., the popular one price dry goods firm of Altoona, Pa., will have their spring opening, when they will offer some wonderful bargains in all the departments of their store. They will present to every purchaser on that day a very handsome souvenir in the shape of a beautiful card, six by nine inches.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. George V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: 'My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able to do her own work.'

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cts. a bottle at E. James'.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady is wanted in every city and village, also ladies to travel and solicit orders for Madame Wood's Corsets and Corded Corset Waists. Agents are making from twenty to fifty dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price list to B. Wood, 64 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the week ending April 29, '85:

Augustin Conrad to Kennedy Wilson, 3 acres of land in Gallitzin township; consideration, $15.

Henry Will to Kennedy Wilson, 2¾ acres of land in Allegheny township; consideration $18.

Henry Beber to Kennedy Wilson, 3 acres in Allegheny township; consideration $20.

Charles W. Moore et al. to Elizabeth Wilson, 2 acres and 40 perches in Allegheny township; consideration $—.

Sheriff of Cambria county to George B. Stineman, lot in Croyle township, consideration, $40.

James N. McGuire to William Kelly, lot in Dean township; consideration, $25.

Cornelius Morris et ux to Samuel Morris, 137 acres and 37 perches in Clearfield township; consideration, $348 60.

John Heneghan to Patrick Heneghan lot in Prospect borough; consideration $100.

Patrick Heneghan to John J. Devine, lot in Prospect borough; for benefit of creditors.

OBITUARY.

PAUL.—Died, at his residence in South Fork, on Thursday, April 23, 1885, Mr. Samuel S. Paul, aged about 60 years.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, April 30, 1885.

Flour, choice family	$5 00 to 6 00
Wheat, white	1 00
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	50
Clover seed	7 00
Timothy seed	2 50
Flax seed	1 50
Beans	2 10
Potatoes	40
Butter, lb	15
Lard, lb	12
Eggs, per doz	10
Onions, per bu	50
Hay, per ton	12 00

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1885.

POTATOES—Irish, 60@75c per bushel; on track 55@56c. Jersey Sweets, $6 00@7 00 bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@80c per pair; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; live geese, 75@81 00 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 16@17c per pound; turkeys, 17@18c; geese, 10@12.

BAGS—12½@12c for country mixed cotton; 3½@4c for all wool.

SEEDS—Small clover seed, $5 75@6 25; large, 6 00@6 75; timothy seed, 1 60@1 70; orchard grass, 1 60; blue grass, 1 60@1 80.

EGGS—Fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio eggs, 15@16c per dozen.

APPLES—2 00@2 75 per bbl for common to fair and 2 25@2 50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Finest creamery, 28@29c; do, other brands, 26@27c; choice creamery, 24@25c; choice dairy, 22@23c; choice country, 20@22c; common to fair, 17@18c.

MILL FEED—Bran, 17 50@18 00; mid'lings, 917 @18 00 for brown and 20 00@19 00 for white; chopped feed, 19 00@20 00; chopped corn, 19 00@19 50.

HAY—No. 1 timothy baled, $15 50 for light; 17 50@18 00 for loose pressed; from country wagons, 17 00@20 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $ 50@9 00; upland, 12 50@13 00.

GRAIN—Wheat, 90@95c per bushel; corn, 47@ 52; oats, 37@37½c; rye, 58@59.

FLOUR—$5 25@6 00 per bbl, according to quality.

ONIONS—$1 00@1 50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 10@10½c; bacon, do; shoulders, 6½c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$500,000 A YEAR.

Statement of the American, National and United States and Canada Express Companies, Troy, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her warm-hearted Roman Boys. There were elements of strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—is the key word to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "Veteran."—Mr. Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've stood at this desk." In the quiet discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of these three great corporations. "We have a business of from $500 to $700 a day, and I've been away from this office hardly a month in all that time, altho' I must confess that many times I've worked here when suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite and my digestion wholly disordered. I was fearful that I must give up my business, when I happened to hit upon Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle of it, I began to feel stronger in every way. The great difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have, therefore, faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, and think there is no better medicine of it to the poor around here; those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine if any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. We have resided in Troy for the past five years, and I happened to hit upon Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle of it, I began to feel stronger in every way. The great difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have, therefore, faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, and think there is no better medicine of it to the poor around here; those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine if any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. We have resided in Troy for the past five years, and I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August, and I want to know him." I left the veteran still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.

ADJOURNED

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry at the house of Jesse McGough, in the village of Portage, Cambria county, on

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, all situate in Portage township, in said county of Cambria:

No. 1. A tract property in the village of Portage, now occupied by Peter McGough, Esq., with one acre of ground.

No. 2. A number of building lots at Portage.

No. 3. A lot in same village on which is erected two dwelling houses and a blacksmith shop.

No. 4. A lot in same village having thereon erected large plank frame building and a carpenter shop.

No. 5. Four acres of ground in Portage township, upon which is erected a water saw mill and stable, on Trout run.

No. 6. Two lots on south side of Pennsylvania railroad.

No. 7. A piece or parcel of ground in the village of Portage, containing about 8 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land, adjoining lands of P. McNally, Sylvester Crum and others, containing about 80 acres.

No. 9. A piece or parcel of land containing about two acres, adjoining lands of the heirs of William Russel and others.

No. 10. A piece or parcel of land containing about ten acres, adjoining lands of Philip Hopfer, John Grogan and others.

No. 11. A piece or parcel of land containing 8 acres, adjoining lands of William Lee, Cambria Manufacturing Company and others.

No. 12. A number of building lots in the village of Jamestown, in said township.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five per cent. on each bid to be paid when the property is struck down, the remainder of one-third when the sale is confirmed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years, deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

Also, at the same place on the same day, but commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., there will be offered the following personal property, to wit: Two horses, mule, two wagons, set of blacksmith tools, sleighs, spring wagon, lots of lumber, new logs, and other articles. Terms made known at time of sale when a reasonable credit will be given.

THOMAS D. POWERS,
Assignee of Mrs. Rose McGough.

Portage township, April 24, 1885.-td.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

John E. Scanlan vs. J. R. Casselberry and E. S. Richards. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 259 June term, 1885. Foreign attachment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Cambria county, ss.

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting: We command you that you attach J. R. Casselberry and E. S. Richards, late of your county, by all and singular, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, situate in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June next, there to answer John E. Scanlan of a plea of assumpsit, and also that you summon such person or persons in your bailiwick holding possession of said lands and tenements, under the said defendants, as God shall enable, that they be and appear before our Court on the said first Monday of June next, to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable R. L. Johnston, P. J., President Judge of said Court at Ebensburg, this eighth day of April, A. D. 1885.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Foreign Attachment, I have levied upon and attached all the right, title and interest of J. R. Casselberry and E. S. Richards, of, in and to all that certain tract of land, warranted in the name of Ferdinand Gordon, situate in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands warranted in the names of William Nichols, Harry Barrington, Harry Rose, John Anderson and others, containing four hundred acres, more or less, unimproved.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, April 13, 1885.-6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of MATTHIAS STRAWMIER, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Matthias Strawmyer, deceased, late of Allegheny township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE STRAWMIER,

April 24, 1885, 6t. Administratrix.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the week ending April 29, '85:

Augustin Conrad to Kennedy Wilson, 3 acres of land in Gallitzin township; consideration, $15.

Henry Will to Kennedy Wilson, 2¾ acres of land in Allegheny township; consideration $18.

Henry Beber to Kennedy Wilson, 3 acres in Allegheny township; consideration $20.

Charles W. Moore et al. to Elizabeth Wilson, 2 acres and 40 perches in Allegheny township; consideration $—.

Sheriff of Cambria county to George B. Stineman, lot in Croyle township, consideration, $40.

James N. McGuire to William Kelly, lot in Dean township; consideration, $25.

Cornelius Morris et ux to Samuel Morris, 137 acres and 37 perches in Clearfield township; consideration, $348 60.

John Heneghan to Patrick Heneghan lot in Prospect borough; consideration $100.

Patrick Heneghan to John J. Devine, lot in Prospect borough; for benefit of creditors.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Vend Exponas and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Edwin Bishop, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Lower Yoder, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the township road 90 feet and running back 145 feet to property of Edmund Bishop, having an alley on the northwest, and lot of Edmund Bishop on the southeast, having thereon erected a two story plank house and other outbuildings now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Edmund Bishop.

Also: All the right, title and interest of Elias Peckworth, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Stonycreek, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Bedford pike 63 feet and running back to an alley 175 feet, having an alley or street on the northwest and lot of George Eichenauer on the southeast, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Eliza Peck worth and Mrs. —— Mahon.

RELIGIOUS OPINION.

The Rights and Duties of the Church in Regard to Education.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review, in an article on "The Rights and Duties of the Church in Regard to Education," says that the Church is bound to "exercise the greatest vigilance, that while the child and youth is growing physically and intellectually, his moral and religious development may keep pace with his bodily and mental growth. * * * Such is the divine mission of the Church such her indispensable duty. If then the Church has received this charge from her divine spouse, she surely has the right to fulfil it without let or hindrance. But it cannot be fulfilled without free access to the schools, without a perfect freedom in teaching the children, in assembling them to daily exercises of devotion, and at stated times to the sacraments, without the means of assuring herself of the moral and religious tone of the schools, of exercising the necessary supervision, to prevent anything being taught by word or example which might endanger the faith or morals of the children. * * * And this can be obtained only by the direct influence of the Church on the schools and their daily workings. If the child has an immortal soul to save, and his eternal weal or woe depends upon the issue of this affair of salvation, surely no less, but much more stress should be laid upon his training in religion than in any extraneous business than to cleverness in the secular pursuits of life. If such is the case, why should the Church, the divinely appointed organ instituted by God for the safeguarding of faith and morals, be excluded from the domain of education? Such an exclusion is a crying iniquity against God and man, manifesting either the grossest ignorance of the most elementary Christian maxims or the most inconceivable and fiendish malice. But we go still further and assert that the Church has not only the right to give a complete religious education to her children in all schools, but has *also the right of supervising the secular instruction, both literary and scientific*, at least so far as to assure herself that there is nothing either in the subject-matter taught or in the manner of conveying it which might endanger the faith or morals, or obstruct the moral and religious development of the youth. This will appear a hard saying to the advocates of secular or unsectarian education. Yet it is only a corollary of the preceding principle. * * * This right of supervision we vindicate for the Church in virtue of her divine mission in regard to all schools of every grade, from the kindergarten to the university, though not in the same degree. Preeminently she holds and exercises it toward *primary schools*. * * * We do not deny the State its due share in the conduct of schools. It may put its claims within its own sphere, in regard to the secular results to be obtained; but the Church, being charged with all that is essential in the education, must have the decisive vote and supervising tendence."

A correspondent of the Churchman says: "Monachism can neither be brought into nor kept out of the Church by resolutions or by wise opinions, or prejudices, and 'the verdict of the reformation' will go for little to-day or in the future. What made monachism in the Church in the past? What peopled the very deserts in Athanasius' time? Was it not the mind of but one man or a hundred men. Nor will it be otherwise in our day. Monachism will not rise or fall at the mere bidding of a prelate. Nor will it perish under a storm of paper pellets. If it ever more gains a foothold, it will be because the state of the Church and of the world, on the whole, justifies it. The lack of candidates for the holy orders, clerical support, the restlessness of the clergy, 'the secularization of the clergy,' 'monachism,' etc., are related subjects, which are to be considered in the light of the present and probable state of the Church and of the world."

The Examiner says: "The Interior wants to know. It is very much disturbed because Baptist papers 'are not yet weary of harping on their favorite Greek word,' and thinks the object must be 'the proselyting of Christians from other denominations—to unsettle them in their faith and in their church relations.' The dictionary defines proselyte as 'to cause to become converted to some religion, opinion, or system.' That describes our object exactly; we desire to 'unsettle' Christians of other denominations 'in their faith' that sprinkling is baptism, and we hope to cause them to become converted to our opinion that obedience to Christ demands that man shall first believe in him and then be buried with him in baptism. And why should we not strive after this?"

The Churchman says: "It must never be forgotten that the Church of Christ is a temperance society instituted by God himself, and that to it all other temperance societies must be auxiliary. St. Paul gives us the true key when he tells us that temperance is one of the fruits of the spirit—that is, a Christian grace or virtue. Religion alone can furnish the motive and the restraining force to save from falling. When men realize this, if they can be brought to repentance and prayer, there may be hope of real reform. Human law and its restraints may be valuable as a help to a certain extent, the vicious may stand in fear of it, but it does not strike at the root of the evil, it does not reach the heart. No man was ever made better, no man was ever Christianized, by law."

The Christian Advocate thinks some futile inquiries addressed to it concerning mysteries may best be answered by quoting the following sentences of a negro preacher: "My beloved brethren, suppose Eve had sinned and Adam had not. Would Eve have gone out of the garden and Adam stayed in? And if so, would Adam have had grace to bear the separation? Brethren, I have often thought of this. I am getting to be an old man, and I don't know any more about it now than I did at the beginning. I have come to the conclusion, in my old age, that the best thing a man can do is to believe what is necessary to his salvation and what will help him work the works of righteousness, and leave Adam and Eve to take care of themselves."

The Observer says: "The Rev. Phillips Brooks, in a recent sermon, severely reprimanded the press for the lack of discrimination in commenting upon the moral character of men who have figured largely in the community for their wealth or in public stations. If a Boston millionaire should die, he intimated that the papers would extol him and his wealth and take him out to be a public benefactor whether he had gained his wealth by fair means or foul. Undoubtedly the press is in fault in this matter. But is the pulpit so free from fault as to be justified in casting stones at the press? We trow not."

The Baptist Weekly says: "The appalling spiritual destitution of Brooklyn, 'the city of churches,' is made painfully apparent by the announcement that the Long Island Railroad Company proposes to run special trains on Sunday mornings to take worshippers to the new cathedral at Garden City. Of course it is not a love of fifty more, but pure philanthropy, which induces this action. The company is resolved to do its part to promote the spiritual good of Brooklyn, if all its employees have to work every Lord's Day."

According to the Christian Leader, it would appear that the study of Shakspeare in Sunday-schools fatally affects Bible research. That journal says: "In one of our church papers, not long ago, was a communication from a Methodist preacher, in which he makes the sweeping declaration that 'the plan of furnishing every teacher a Journal, and every scholar a "Lear," has resulted in banishing all Bibles and Testaments from the Sunday-school.'"

Artichokes and Fodder Crops.

Those who propose planting artichokes this coming season will find the White Globe far superior in productiveness to the Jerusalem.

The Millo maize, introduced by Messrs. Pratt, of Atlanta, is certainly a remarkable plant in its ability to withstand drought, and will pay well to raise for its seed. It is sweet and must belong to the sorghum family, though distinct in its growth and great amount of fodder.

Similar to the Millo maize in the manner it tillers or stools is Pearl millet, rising from ten to twenty stalks from a single grain and bearing repeated cuttings. Those who are short of fodder or roughness will find it invaluable. A few rows planted near the stable, convenient to cut every day, will please the stock and save many dollars.

Sorghum sown broad-cast like oats and mown for hay, is splendid for feed, and stock will eat it readily, or, sowed with peas it assists to cure the latter.

Slightly Sarcastic.

The Lyon Medical says that Professor Malgaigne is much dreaded by students on account of his irony at examinations. One day he was discussing some obscure points in a student's thesis, and the candidate replied almost at random: "Now, sir," exclaimed the irate examiner, "can you tell me what to create means?" "Create," stammered the youth; "it means to make something out of nothing." "That's good, sir," said Malgaigne; "we will now make you a doctor."

BEST and CHEAPEST

Two Weekly Newspapers for the Price of One.

And the Best Daily at Low Rates.

The Harrisburg WEEKLY PATRIOT is a large eight page sheet and contains a greater variety of reading matter than any other paper published. It is newsy, spicy, instructive and entertaining.—The subscription price of the WEEKLY PATRIOT is $1.00 per annum cash in advance.

CLUBBING.

The WEEKLY PATRIOT and New York *Weekly Sun* will be sent to any address, post paid, one year for $1.90; the WEEKLY PATRIOT and New York *Weekly World* to any address, post paid, for one year for $1.90; the WEEKLY PATRIOT and the Philadelphia Saturday *Record*, post paid, for one year, $1.90; the WEEKLY PATRIOT and Philadelphia *Weekly Times*, post paid, one year for $1.85.—In all cases the cash must accompany the order.

THE DAILY PATRIOT

Is the only morning paper published at the State capital; the only morning paper outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg that gets the complete Associated Press news, and that has a general system of special telegraphic and other news that reaches the interior towns of Pennsylvania before the Philadelphia and New York papers. The DAILY PATRIOT has been greatly improved in all its departments within the last six months and is now equal in all respects and superior in some to the dailies of the larger cities. Price by mail, $6.00 per annum in advance (or $7.00 if not paid in advance); $3.00 for six months, in advance; $1.50 for three months, in advance; 50 cents for one month, in advance; to clubs of five, $5.00 per copy per annum; to clubs of ten, $4.50 per copy per annum, payable in advance. The DAILY PATRIOT and the Philadelphia *Daily Record* (Sunday edition excepted) will be sent one year to any address for $8.00 cash in advance. Send for specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY PATRIOT. In remitting money for subscription send postoffice money order, check or draft.

Address PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
320 MARKET STREET,
Harrisburg, Pa.

The NEW YORK Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year	$6 00
DAILY, per Month	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1 00
DAILY and SUNDAY per Year	7 00
WEEKLY, per Year	1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Health is Wealth

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

JOHN C. WEST & CO.,
862 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.,
Sole Prop'r West's Liver Pills.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS!

Carriage Making in all its Branches.

Painting, Trimming

and REPAIRING of all kinds done in the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CHUTE.

Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

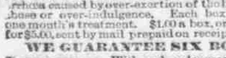
PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvellous success. Insane patients restored by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS. No FITS after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Don't delay. Don't die. Don't suffer. Write at once. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

NOW IN USE—36,989.



All persons not now supplied are invited to write us at once for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of the Celebrated Keller Positive Force Feed Seeds Seed and Fertilizing Drill and One Horse Hay Rakes. They are unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability and Lightness of Draft. Address Newark Machine Co., Newark, Ohio. Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.

Consult Dr. BUTTS

Dr. La Barge, Physician, Surgeon, Specialist, Graduate of the Medical Institute of Paris, Author of numerous Medical Works, Late Physician to the Charity Hospital, etc., etc. Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Poisons, scientific treatment, safe and sure remedies. Deformities Treated. Call or write. Medical questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. Consultation free. Hours 9 to 5. Sundays 9 to 12. Medicines sent to all parts of the world. Those who have been cured need not hesitate to write Dr. Butts, as he will keep their cases strictly confidential. Address Dr. C. L. LABARGE, Physician in Charge Medical Dept. 813 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Successor to Dr. Butts' Dispensary. Established 30 Years.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE COMPLETE HOME Agents Wanted book. New edition.—New bindings.—New illustrations. Best Quick Selling subscription book ever published. Is adapted to all classes. Sells at sight. Agents clearing big work. EXCELLENT TERMS. The handsomest prospectus ever issued. Apply now.

BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO., 58 North 4th St. Philadelphia, Pa. Also Publishers of new books and Bibles.

Good Pay for Agents. $195 to $200 per mo. made selling our Celebrated New and Entirely Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

1794. 1883.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794

Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

B. J. LYNCH,

UNDERTAKER,

And Manufacturer and Dealer in

HOME AND CITY MADE

FURNITURE!

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,

TABLES, CHAIRS,

Mattresses, &c.,

1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Between 16th and 17th Sts.,

ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.

Altoona, April 16, 1880.—tf.

NOT DEAD YET

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.

V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

ANYBODY Can make Photographs by new dry plate process

For 50 cts. we will send post paid Roche's Manual for Amateurs, which gives full instructions for making the pictures.

Outfits we furnish from $10 upwards.

Our "PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN," edited by Prof. CHAS. F. CHANDLER, head of the Chemical Department of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only $2 per annum, keeps Photographers, professional or amateur, fully posted on all improvements, and answers all questions when difficulties arise.

Circulars and price lists free.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufr's Photographic Apparatus and Materials,

No. 591 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK CITY.

Forty years established in this line of business.

March 27, 1885-tf.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

R. R. LANDS

In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

From Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

At prices ranging chiefly from $2 to $6 per acre, on 5 to 10 years' time. This is the Best Country for securing Good Homes now open for settlement.

FREE Land Free under the Homestead and Timber Culture Laws. NOT —10,818,433— ACRES OR MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 1883, were in the Northern Pacific States. Books and Maps sent FREE, describing the Northern Pacific Country, the Railroad Lands for Sale and the FREE Government Lands. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com'r, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

CATARRH ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste & Smell. A Quick & Positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied in each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

May 1, 1884. 5.

SALESMEN WANTED.

By the Introducers of RANCOCAS RASPBERRY.

Only those need apply who can devote their entire time and attention to the work. To such business easily learned. Our men succeed where others fail.

Grower of a Full Line of Fruits and Ornamentals. Good opening for honest, energetic men. Address R. G. CHASE, & CO., *Philadelphia, Penn'a.*

March 27.-4t.

THE BEST PORTRAIT OF Gen'l U. S. GRANT, IN DEMOREST'S MONTHLY

For MAY. 20 Cents.

W Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York

Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now is your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set.

For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

FOR SALE!

Clydesdale Stallions and Galloway Bulls. The best in America. All from renowned Sires in Scotland. All registered and pedigrees given. Prices Low and Terms Easy. Address,

McKAY BROS., Brookside Farm, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods that will help all, of either sex, right away than anything else in the world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. [4-4,'85.-3y.*]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, decd., first floor, Centre front. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

M. E. BUCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Office over the First National Bank. Entrance on 11th avenue, second door from 12th st.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Office on Centre street, near High

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

PATENTS Lemon, Simpson & Co., Washington D. C. No pay asked for patents until obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide. Describe case.

SPRING WRAPPINGS.

This is a long close-fitting jacket of light gray cloth, trimmed with light braid, and a mantle of light beige-colored cloth. The former has the braid set in perpendicular bands on the vest, from which revers turn that are trimmed with short bars of braid terminating under a button. The mantle is bordered with a fold of dark brown velvet, from beneath the edge of which round tabs of the same velvet project. A similar border is at the foot of the skirt of the figured brown wool costume with which the mantle is worn.

This jacket is of drab mottled English cloth, made open at the throat and with a short shoulder cape. The wide notched revers, collar and cuffs, and pockets, are of dark blue velvet.

SILENT PIANOS.

Mute Instruments that Reduce the Strain Upon the Player's Sense of Hearing.

Joseffy, the pianist, practices hours daily upon a dumb piano, and Von Bulow carries one with him in his travels to keep up his practice, and Liszt is said to use one assiduously. The object of substituting a silent instrument, which is said to be growing in favor with musicians, is to subordinate the sense of hearing in practice, and to protect the player from the nervous fatigue produced by the use of that sense, at the same time that the sense of sight and touch are employed. A skilled musician said recently that the exhaustion from practicing upon a piano was greater than most persons imagined. He doubted whether a street paver was as much exhausted by a day's labor as a man who is obliged to practice all the afternoon. The use of a piano that made no noise. He had heard a physician say that the nervous headaches of young women in musical conservatories were largely due to the din of practice, and it was on the thought that this noise impaired the mind that the mute piano makes the performer depend upon his eye and his touch, and enforces more attention to the score, so that he will be able to get a notion of the music upon sight reading.

Three mute pianos of some merit have been put on sale in New York and several in Boston. The first one sent to this country came from Weimer, and after the model of this one others were constructed. The mute piano has a dull leaden look and has the appearance of an ordinary piano, but there is neither sounding board nor strings within the instrument. The keys are weighed with lead, and provided with springs which cause them to quickly go back to their places when touched. The tension may be regulated so as to correspond with the piano to be used for playing the music with sound. Then the touch need not be varied, and the sounding piano need not be used except to correct errors in the shading of notes. It is further claimed that it is economy to use a mute piano, as an expert will play havoc with a good piano in two or three years of hard practice.

The muscular and nervous strength required in modern exhibition piano playing is surprisingly great. Faellen of Baltimore, has so worked upon the muscles of his fingers as to be able to surprise his acquaintances with [illegible] with a very small hand, can crush the fingers of a strong man without moving her arm. Such power comes from long practice, while [illegible] and devotee is limited only by endurance. To increase practice, and accordingly develop more brilliant and difficult piano playing. The instruments are inexpensive, but are made only when ordered. A piano manufacturer says that they should not cost over $250 or $300, as one can easily be made out of a cast-off instrument.

New and Old Seeds.

A writer in the London Garden, referring to the well known fact that new seeds usually germinate more quickly than old ones, says that many old ones will germinate well with heat, that would perish in old ground, a fact which should be borne in mind by those who are testing seeds this year in warm rooms. Among those which may be kept two seasons, are named onions, salsify, and these others; while lettuce, tomatoes and artichokes will continue good three seasons; cabbage, turnips, spinach, kales, etc., four seasons; and melons, cucumbers and beets, for five or six seasons. It must, however, be borne in mind that such rules as these are more or less arbitrary, as much depends on the condition of the seeds, and the temperature and dampness of the place where they are kept, and on the condition of the soil which receives them, favorable influences sometimes more than doubling their keeping, and favoring or preventing germination altogether.

It Takes a Thief to Catch a Thief.

The capture of a thief under very exceptional circumstances is reported from Paris. He contrived to gain admission into a set of chambers during the absence of the lawful occupant, and proceeded to lay hands on everything of value he could find. In the midst of this operation it occurred to him that his wardrobe was in urgent need of renewal, and he therefore took off his clothes with a view of replacing them by others he found in the room. Scarcely however, had he reduced himself to the garb of primitive man, when he heard a step outside, and promptly hid himself under the bed. Some one entered the room, and the thief lay noiseless for several minutes. At length the new comer departed, and he ventured to leave his hiding place. But much to his disgust he discovered that the visitor had been a gentleman in his own way of business, for not only was everything in the chambers carried off, but even his own suit of clothes had disappeared! He was therefore compelled to await the return of the owner of the property, who at once handed him over to the police.

She Had a Reason.

"You must be a good little girl, my daughter. You want to go to heaven when you die, don't you?"

"No, pa."

"What! You don't? Why?"

"Cause, pa, the minister said in his sermon last Sunday that there were no skating rinks in heaven."

These symptoms of a rising reputation gave me encouragement, as I was ever more disposed to see the favorable than the unfavorable side of things—a turn of mind which it is more happy to possess than to be born to an estate of ten thousand a year.—*Hume's My Own Life.*

DOMESTIC.

HINTS, QUESTIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

Raising Money for Christian Work—Recipes—Dress—Practical Temperance, Etc.

It is curious behind what flimsy veils men will hide themselves, and think they are completely screened. A lady of great knowledge of human kind was well known in New York for many years as a leader in foreign missionary work. She often amused her friends by recounting her experiences with rich men when she went to them for a contribution to her favorite cause. After hearing her eloquent appeal for the far-off heathen, not infrequently she would be answered thus: "Your cause, madam, is no doubt a worthy one, but one cannot give to everything, however benevolently inclined he may be, and I find my sympathies turned more strongly in the direction of Home Missions, so you will please excuse me from giving you anything." "Oh! sir," this wise woman would say, "I am glad to find you interested in Home Missions. I have my subscription book with me, and I am most earnestly endeavoring to raise a large sum for the needs of our workers in the —— branch of the home field. It is refreshing to find one who, by concentrating his benevolent efforts, is so sure to be liberal in one direction. I shall rejoice to receive your check for a sum commensurate with your interest and your ability." The veil must be thrust aside, and avarice show itself, or Home Missionary be largely benefited, by this woman's device.

What is the Spanish-American Treaty? —This treaty is the most complete reciprocity treaty ever negotiated by our government. It provides that Spain shall admit a long list of the products of the United States in Cuba and Porto Rico free of duty, and charge only a limited and specified duty on a still longer list, in consideration of a large and important decrease in the duties charged by the United States on the products exported by Cuba and Porto Rico into this country. The objection which has been made with this treaty is founded on the fact that these concessions are not equal. For instance, the reduction of the tariff on sugar, the principal product sent by those islands to this country, will cause a loss to us and a gain to them of about $45,000,000 annually. In other hand, on the principal export of this country to the West Indies—breadstuffs—there still remains a duty of $3 a barrel. In addition to the reduction of duties on products exchanged, this treaty also covers special shipping privileges for the vessels of the two nations, the abolishment of all tonnage and consular fees on vessels and cargoes, and the reduction of all other fees to the charges made for national vessels engaged in the coasting trade. It further provides special privileges to commercial traveling, and for reforms in the Cuban customs regulations, and stipulates against the imposition of any new export taxes by that country in the future.

The following is a list of the ten best novels, as given by a number of literary men. The figures show the votes each work received. Those following the first ten indicate the number of votes given other novels:

Scarlet Letter	35	David Copperfield	25
Romola	34	Henry Esmond	22
Adam Bede	31	On the Heights	21
Les Miserables	31	Wilhelm Meister	20
Ivanhoe	29	Uncle Tom	19
Jane Eyre	17	Guy Mannering	5
The Newcomes	16	Villette	5
Vanity Fair	14	Bleak House	5
Heart of Midlothian	14	Vicar of Wakefield	5
Tale of Two Cities	14	Lorna Doona	4
Robert Falconer	11	Pickwick Papers	4
Hypatia	10	Ancient Mariner	4
Consuelo	9	Titan	4
The Marble Faun	8	The Virginians	4
Middlemarch	8	Corinne	4
Mill on the Floss	8	Felix Holt	4
Daniel Deronda	7	Robinson Crusoe	4
Don Quixote	7		

Dr. F. E. Hedge gives Sir Charles Grandison, Vicar of Wakefield, Guy Mannering, the Antiquary, Ivanhoe, Heart of Midlothian, Rob Roy, Belinda, Old Mortality, and Godolphin.

In these days of temperance theories by the enthusiasts, it is for science to put people right about, tell them the harmful and what is not. Science has done so, and established a definition of temperance in drinking. There is an exact limit in drinking alcoholic liquors, the passing of which places the drinker in great peril. One ounce and a half of alcohol, according to Drs. Austin and Dupre who exhaustively investigated the subject a few years ago, is the limit of the food use of that substance. To that extent there does not follow a decline of injury to any organ or to the blood. On this basis six table-spoonsful of brandy, or four small glasses of port or sherry, or twice as much claret, would be harmless for a healthy person. About half the quantity is the average dose for an invalid. An excess of this amount, exact experiment show, never fails to have an irritating disease producing effect on the organic structure of the kidneys, hardening the tissues of the brain and injuring the liver. Alcohol therefore, food, taken in small quantity specified, is a poison taken in large quantities.

Many people buy from the bakers rolls, crumpets, and the like, which before serving they heat in the oven. Hot rolls are thus obtained at a sacrifice of moisture, and they come upon the table dry and hard. This may be avoided by putting them in a brown paper. Pour water over the bag until it is thoroughly dampened, but not enough to make the paper pull apart; place it in the oven on a pan, and when the rolls will be found superior in taste to those heated by the old method.

Men are very free to criticise the dress of women, and are prone to moralize upon its impropriety and injuriousness. But they are themselves largely responsible for both faults. When the men who attend fashionable parties avoid women who wear dresses which fail to cover their neck and arms properly, and so rigorously treat the subject in their own homes that the error is not repeated by their own family, the immodesty of women's dresses will be driven out of respectable society, and not till then.

A pretty and convenient way to serve a jelly is this: Cut the orange in half orange be sections. With a sharp knife across topple pulp from the skin, and divide separate the colour portions for eating with a spoon. It can, if it had been disturbed will not look as [illegible] under the eye. A until it is immersed [illegible] into it improves the little sugar sprinkled very sweet. fruit, unless it is very [illegible]

If you want something [illegible] ing the little folks like and the larger [illegible] light and ready when your top bread is [illegible] ough for a loaf for tins cut off dough a [illegible] of sugar, same and work in a teacupful [illegible] sins, one half of currants or chopped [illegible] e cinnamon, cupful of shortening, son [illegible] a loaf, and cloves, or mace, make into [illegible] oven. bake near an hour in a moderate

To make oatmeal water crackers take half a cupful of butter, half [illegible] h a tea sugar, one cupful of flour, with [illegible] three spoonful of baking powder, [illegible] one cups of oaten meal, together with [illegible] cut half cupful of boiling water. Roll [illegible] thin, bake in a quick oven, being [illegible] not to scorch them.

How to make English cake—Mix [illegible] two cupfuls of white sugar, one-half cupful [illegible] butter, whites of four eggs well beaten, [illegible] one cupful of cold water; stir well, then add three cupfuls of sifted flour and two teaspoons of baking powder; stir five minutes. This makes two loaves.

Turkish Ladies.

The condition of Turkish ladies is not one to be envied, as it is now stated that even the privilege of witnessing day performances at the theatres has been withheld, on the ground that it affords too great facilities for the exchange of billets-doux, and that it is impossible for the police to exercise adequate surveillance over the conduct of the ladies.

PIANOS AND ORGANS at Low Prices.

SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ON THE FOLLOWING EASY TERMS: PIANOS, $25 CASH, AND $10 MONTHLY FOR THE BALANCE UNTIL PAID. ORGANS, $15 CASH, AND $5 MONTHLY. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND REDUCED PRICES.

Horace Waters & Co.

124 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, or SHORT-HAND and Type-Writing HERE. Situations furnished. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

She Knew Him.

"Mamma, I'm afraid Mr. Jones is a very wicked man."

"Why, my child, what makes you think so?"

"Because he always looks at me as if he wanted to eat me up."

MORE Wonder-Books Two Cents.

"WHAT is the World coming to? The poor man is now on an equality with the richest, so far as books are concerned."—*Central Baptist*, St. Louis.

A HAPPY MAN. "Give a man this taste (for good books), and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity."—SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

Elzevir Library. Dainty little books, always unabridged, in large type, and in neat paper covers. The prices include postage:

1	Rip Van Winkle, Irving	20c	130	Milton. T. Babington Macaulay	5c
2	The Burning of Rome. Farrar	20c	129	Erasmus and Henry VIII. D'Aubigne	20c
3	Sea-Serpents of Science. Wilson	20c			
8	Enoch Arden. Alfred Tennyson	20c	128	Lady of the Lake. Scott	20c
9	Frederick the Great. Macaulay	20c	127	Marmion. Scott	20c
10	Queen Mab, etc. Ellen T. Allen	20c	126	Lay of the Last Minstrel. Scott	20c
11	Life of Sir Isaac Newton. Parton	20c	125	Confessions of an Opium Eater	20c
12	World Smashing, etc. Williams	20c	124	Legend of the Wandering Jew	10c
14	Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illus	10c	123	Hermann and Dorothea. Goethe	20c
15	American Humorists.—Irving	20c	122	Public Health. Edward Ortolon, M.D.	20c
17	American Humorists.—Holmes	20c	121	Some of My Pets. Grace Greenwood	10c
18	Cricket on the Hearth. Dickens	10c			
19	American Humorists. Lowell	4c	120	The Raven, etc. Edgar A. Poe	10c
20	American Humorists. A. Ward	20c	119	Ethics of the Dust. John Ruskin	10c
21	American Humorists. Mark Twain	20c	118	Crown of Wild Olive. John Ruskin	10c
22	Deserted Village, etc. Goldsmith	20c	117	Seasame and Lilies. John Ruskin	20c
26	Cotter's Saturday Night, etc. Burns	20c	116	Luther Anecdotes. Dr. Macaulay	20c
28	Songs of Seven, etc. Jean Ingelow	20c	115	Luther's Table Talk. Dr. Macaulay	20c
29	Schiller's Song of the Bell, etc.	20c	114	Life of George Muller. Mrs. Muller	50c
147	Great Thoughts from Greek Authors. Euripides	20c	113	The Understanding. John Locke	20c
146	The same. Demosthenes, Diogenes	20c	112	The Battle of Waterloo. E. S. Creasy	20c
145	The same. Aristotle, etc.	20c	111	The Battle of Saratoga. E. S. Creasy	20c
144	The same. Aristophanes, A. Ward	20c	110	Defeat of the Spanish Armada	20c
143	The same. Æschylus, Anacreon, etc.	20c	109	Battle of Hastings. E. S. Creasy	20c
142	Emerson. Matthew Arnold	5c	108	Tints of the Times. O. C. Kerr	20c
141	Physical Education. Herbert Spencer	5c	107	Battle of the Boyne. John Mitchel	20c
140	Intellectual Education. Herbert Spencer	5c	106	The Heart of Bruce, etc. Aytoun	20c
139	Moral Education. Herbert Spencer	5c	105	Virginia, The Armada. Macaulay	20c
138	Intellectual Education. Spencer	5c	104	Count Robert of Paris. Scott	20c
137	What Knowledge is of Most Worth.	5c	103	The Battle of Marathon. E. S. Creasy	20c
136	Progress of the Working Classes. Robert Collyer, D.D.	4c	102	The Ancient Mariner. Coleridge	20c
135	The War for the Union. W. Phillips	3c	101	Manfred